THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,640—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
11th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6,00	CHINA	8,00
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8000		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10000
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Brazenz	3905	A. Petris	16th May
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6045	P. A. Leva	27th June.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 908 „ 1,038*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 833 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Silesia	10459	G. Nicolich	6th June

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

53, Dhobytaze St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

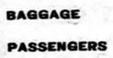
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
† Lhasa	2184	Friday	10th May	6 a m.	direct.
‡ Lunga	2185	Mon.	13th May	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.
* Kola	1205	Thurs.	16th May	9 a.m.	C. M.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. Kola, 1205 tons, on Thursday, 16th May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala," 2928 tons, on Wednesday, 15th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seyobelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th May, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1913
Newby Hall					10 May
City of Glasgow	6526	11 April	4 May	25 May*	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	
City of Athens	5594	6 May.	30 "	22 "	14 June
City of Lahore	6575	25 "	17 June	9 July*	
City of Paris	9200	16 "	7 "	30 July†	
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	1 July	23 July	
City of York	7809	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	30 "	9 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	7500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	30 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6575	21 "	13 Sept	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	23 Aug.	Naples 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 20 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 "	Naples 4 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	88 0	5 Oct.		16-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 "	Naples 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "		23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	809
Liverpool	693	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras.)

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,085,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—31, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Uhefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Pukei	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road. Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fungtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The HILL CLIMBING "15"

The Noiseless and Smokeless

NAPIER

The *Proved* Best Car.

TWO GREAT TESTS
of Hill-Climbing Efficiency and Endurance.

IN the recent six days' test under Royal Automobile Club observation, a 15 h.p. Napier went twenty-seven times over Westerham, Cudham and Titsey Hills. It proved its efficiency by completing the test without having to record any trouble whatever. The gradients were extremely severe, the road surfaces rough and loose, as motorists in this part of the country know. More recently still, in the Sutton Bank and Pateley Bridge Test, also under Royal Automobile Club observation, the 15 h.p. Napier again proved its wonderful hill-climbing efficiency. The course chosen necessitated the Napier encountering Greenhow Hill fifteen times, which it did with absolute ease. Sutton Bank, as steep as 1 in 3·9, was negotiated with perfect ease, and the Napier topped it fifteen times in fine form.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER.

WE give FROM THE 1ST MAY, 1912, free delivery on all orders for MONTHLY Provisions, Groceries, Oilmanstores, Patent and Proprietary Remedies, Household, Sickroom, Toilet and Nursery Requisites, etc. Send us a list of your requirements. We will mark our Prices against each item and return same to you, and if you approve of our prices we will deliver to your door, all your requirements FREE OF COOLY HIRE. Everything is offered AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Our stock is completely replenished and regular fresh shipments have been arranged for.

The whole of our business is now under experienced European management.

CONDOR & SONS,

(Late D. FERNANDES & Co., Established 1870.)

FAMILY and DISPENSING CHEMISTS, GENERAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,

PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED ANY HOUR DAY OR NIGHT.

Insurance Department, we secure free of charge a Life policy from any first class firm, for our customers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,00 ,00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	ZLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertakes, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 15th day of May, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP PASSENGER TRAINS on the Metre Gauge Section of this Line will be altered as under:—

1. No. 47 Up Ordinary Passenger train, which now leaves Hyderabad at 7-15, will leave there; at 6-45, arrive Secunderabad 6-59 and leave 7-20, leave Nizamabad 13-35, Purna 19-0, Jalna 0-35 and arrive Manmad at 6-50 instead of 7-15 as at present.

2. No. 49 Up Fast Passenger, which now leaves Hyderabad at 20-0, will leave Hyderabad at 21-40 arrive Secunderabad 22-0 and leave 22-20, leave Nizamabad 3-10, Purna 8-5, Jalna 12-25 and arrive Manmad at 17-10 instead of 15-20 as at present.

3. The Timings of the Down Passenger Trains from Manmad and Local Trains between Hyderabad and Bolarum will only be SLIGHTLY ALTERED, for which see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Dated Secunderabad, 29th April, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
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(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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A Lecture delivered
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TO-NIGHT & EVERY NIGHT
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MATHERAN LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.
Ladies' singles.
Gentlemen's singles
TOURNAMENT COMMENCES SATURDAY, 18th May, 1912.
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On MONDAY, 13th May, 1912.
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MOTOR CAR
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Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, CHOWPATY.
Part Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.
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Owing to the General Demand
BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT,
will be substituted for OTHELLO on
SATURDAY NIGHT.
Book your seats early to prevent disappointment, will those who have already booked for SATURDAY NIGHT kindly notify the Box Office as early as possible to-day if they wish to change their seats.

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MATHESON LANG
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Miss HUTIN BRITTON
IN THEIR MASTERPIECE
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The special production of the Season
SHAKESPEARES MERRIEST, BRIGHTEST COMEDY
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
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The finest production ever seen on the Bombay Stage.

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TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.
IN
COURT OF JUSTICE.
AT AMERICA-INDIA
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1909.

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CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
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REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,721
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,674
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,086
Assets	...	„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
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FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
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NORWICH AND LONDON
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HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
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INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLGDS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
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8 H. P. DE DION, SINGLE CYLINDER, tonneau body 3 speeds and reverse, Stephney wheel, hood, screen, side and tail lamps, usual tools, etc., in good running order. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply.—
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19, Queen's Road.

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WANTED.
FOR AGENTS and Mill Offices, FOUR or FIVE CLERKS. Good handwriting and previous experience of Mill Office work essential. Salaries according to qualifications. Apply, in writing in the first instance, stating qualifications and previous experience, with copies of testimonials to
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13, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
81, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD NEAR ELPHINSTONE ROAD STATION.

Under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the mortgagor, Bai Anandbai, wife of Hanuman Prasad Ramprasad Pardheshi, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to him under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of May, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 9th day of May, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses or chawls now being erected or built thereon, and which hereafter be erected or built thereon, situate lying and being at Parbhadevi Road, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 606 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-1827) and bounded as follows: On the East by the public passage leading to Parbhadevi Road, on the West and South by the property of Gajanan and Vithoba Khimji, and on the North by the property of Saankerrao Bhikuji Sirkar and his wife Girjubai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE ON SUNDAY the 19th day of May, 1912 and at 5 p. m on the premises, at Lanovli.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to CAPITALIST.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY (a Bungalow, out houses, gardens at Lanovli.

Under instructions from the Transferee of the mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1904, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, at Lonavala, the undermentioned immoveable property including the bungalow, garden, well etc., on SUNDAY, the 19th day of May, 1912, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Lonovla (Lanovli), in the district of Poona, Talooka Maval, in the Registration Sub-district of Vadgaum (Maval), containing by admeasurement 33 goonthas and 30 square yards or thereabouts, the Akar or revenue payable to Government in respect thereof being annas eight, being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring 7 acres and 2 goontha Registered in the Books of Government under Partabandi No. 151, and Revision Survey No. 205, and the revenue payable to Government in respect of such large piece of land being Rupees Two per year), with the messuage, tenement, bungalows, enthouses and stable, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Lanovla under No. and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the mortgagor and partly by that of Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas, on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas and partly by that of Dossabhoy Hormasji Driver, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Contractor, and on or towards the north by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys, High Court, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 9th May, 1912.

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MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
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For insertions in the amusement
Column ... ... Rs. 1¼ Per Inch.

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Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

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Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, MAY 7.] [BOMBAY, MAY 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 7-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4		unchgd
4-2 do. Gov. Securities...	94 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 3-4	1-16	
do. 2 months' recon...	27 15-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·86 3-4		1-8
Discount at Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	2 15-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-4		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...	Firm—Quiet.
Futures	...	Quiet
Manchester	...	strong
Total Sales	...	7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		500 "
Imports	...	27,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·56+11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 9-16+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·31 +09	6·38 +09	6·38 +09	6·37 +08	6·35 +09

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·33 +10	6·32 +10	6·31 +10	6·31 +10

New York official noon call July 11·60; Oct. 11·77. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·15; Oct. 11·87.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	15,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	12,100
" Exports to Great Britain	...	15,000
" Exports to Continent	...	7,000
" Spot Cotton	...	...11·99+10

Futures—Month of July 11·54—04

Futures—Month of Oct 11·68—02

Advanced early on bullish private crop reports and declined later owing to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...	...11 13-15 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	...	11·97—15
Do. do. Oct	...	11·73—14
Tone of Spot Cotton	...	Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	...	... d 5 4-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	...	... d 5 6-16
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	...	... d 5 8-16
Good Showwagger ...	...	... d 5 9-16
F. G. Showwagger ...	...	... d 5 10-16
Fine Showwagger ...	...	... d 5 12-16
Fine M. G. Showwagger...	...	... d 5 12-16
Good Oomras M. G. ...	...	... d 5 10-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ...	...	... d 5 12-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	...	... d 5 14-16
Good M. G. Oomras ...	...	... d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	...	... d 5 14-16
Good Broach	...	... d 5 13-16
F. G. Broach	...	... d 5 31-32
Fine Broach	...	... d 6 2-16
Good Khandeish ...	...	... d 6 2-16
F. G. Khandeish...	...	... d 5 10-16

Liverpool, May 7.

Tone Dhoties and Shirtings... Firm but business checked by higher prices

Tone Cloths ... Firm but not much business doing.

Weft American "54"	...	11 1-2
Weft Egyptian "30"	...	17

Tone—Yarn—Market Steady

Weft Egyptian "32"	...	11 3-8
Twist "32" W T C...		10
Twist "32" B ...		10 1-2
Cloth G 20 36 inch	...	13 3
Twist "36" W T C...		10 1-4
Twist "36" B ...		10 3-4
Twist " 42" ...		11 7-8
Twist American "60"	...	15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	...	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "30"	...	20 3-4
40s Banner Mill Twist	...	11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	...	11
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...		6 3-16
Buyers or sellers ...	...	Sellers.
Months	...	May-June.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	...	Nominal
Do. Months—		
Do. Name of Ports—		
Wheat White Karachi	...	38 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—	...	May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Done		
Wheat Red Karachi ...	...	Nominal.
Do Months—		

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ...	...	33 1-2+1-4
Do. Month—Apr.-May—Sellers. Quiet.		
Barletta Buono 62 1-2lbs ...	...	No Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	...	39 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—	...April—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...	52 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—	...	June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done		
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	...	Nominal
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....	
Brown Cawnpore	...	48 3-4+3-8
Do. Months—May-June,		
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done		

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...	68 3-8+1 1-8
Do. Months—May-June.		
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.		

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Calcutta... ... 65-3+2d.

Do, Months—April-June

Do. Name of Port—London—Done and Sellers

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60 3-8+1 1-2

Do. Months—May-June

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Business done

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£7-6-3+0-1-3—May.-June—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4-8 unchgd

May-June—Sellers—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Brasiers	...	£ 80—1
Yellow Metal	...	d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	...	£ 69—1-2

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...9 3—Done

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 8 1-4—3-4d

Do, Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers

Tone—Dull—Very little business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 17 2 1-4 unchgd

Do Months of Shipments...May

Tone—Quite neglected.

German deer-root 88 p.c. ... 13 8 1-4

Months of Shipments ...June sellers.

Tone—Quiet—Offering more freely.

E A B a Similar crystal C & F India ... 19 unchgd

Months of Shipments ...May-Aug.

Tone—Quiet.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd—Value.

Month of Shipments ... May.

Tone—Quiet.

Javas Sugar—Unchanged. No business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [8TH MAY, 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	66	81,463
B B and C I Railway ...	52	61,344

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Owing to the allotments of Council Bills to-day there has been little business doing. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 25th May.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 1-2
Shanghai "	...200 1-2
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 97 to 97 1-16 for Cash and 96 15-16 for the Settlement. Only a small business has been reported, and prices close easier as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 96 15 0
Settlement	...	" 96 14 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 27 3-4 and 1-8 higher for forward at 27 15-16. New York was 1-8 up at 60 1-4. The local market opened steadier and has advanced during the day, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15 6
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 70 3 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 70 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Except for a drop of 16 and 14 points in New Orleans, changes in the Home markets were slight. The local market opened quiet and easier, with contract rates for May delivery Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, and New Crop good Broach Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower at Rs. 305-6. There has been little business doing for forward delivery, but during the day good Broach advanced to Rs. 307. The market closes quiet as under after a weak Liverpool opener.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and holders are willingly meeting the market.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs. 281-2	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat		" 283	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	" 281	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...		" 277	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...		" 273	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...		" 266	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...		" 259	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 263	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...		" 270	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...		" 278	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		" 293	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	...	" 305-6	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	" 251-2	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000
Total Imports	...	... 25,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·29 —08	6·30 —08	6·31 —07
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·29 —08	6·27 —08	6·25 —08
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·24 —08	6·23 —08	6·23 —08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The continued rise at Home has caused a further advance here, and the market is firm,

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs. 11 7 0 B.T.
May ...	...	" 11 14 9 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi May ...	...	Rs. 8 7 9 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ...	...	" 9 2 0 "
JINGELLYSEED :—		
Tone—Firm.		
We quote :—		
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	...	Rs. 59 0 0
Mughi ...	...	" 56 8 0
Black Katni ...	...	" 50 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	...	" 61 0 0
POPPYSEED :—		
Tone—Firm. We quote :—		
Ready	...	Rs 11 8 0 B. T.
May	...	" 12 1 0 B. T.
CASTORSEED:—		
Tone—Steady. We quote :—		
Ready ...	...	Rs. 36 8 0
COTTONSEED :—		
Tone—Steadier. We quote :—		
Ready. ...	...	Rs. 27 12 0
GROUNDNUTS :—		
Tone—Firm. We quote:—		
Bold... ...	...	Rs. 48 0 0
Small	...	" 46 0 0
WHEAT :—		
The market is steady.		
We quote :—		
White Pissi ready 85 p.c.		Rs. 5 8 6 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...		" 5 7 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	1,800
Bank of India ...	...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	...	80
Indian Specie ...	...	66 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent ...	...	106 1-4
David ...	...	436 1-4
Kohinoor ...	...	770
Maneckji Petit ...	...	2,880
New Great Eastern ...	...	230
Standard ...	...	1,300
Swan Mill ...	...	242 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...		155 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference		180
Bombay & N. Co. Ordy ...		277 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	16
Treacher & Co ...	...	470

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	...	65
Guzerat Ry Co	...	91
Tapti Valley ...	...	525

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	18,250 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	37,855 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	24,594 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	5,845 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	1,756 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	2,284 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	1,631 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	2,927 "
Rice ...	...	...	3,269 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	1,880 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	6,410 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	Nil "
Gram ...	...	...	12,564 "
Joowar ...	...	...	4,673 "
Maize ...	...	...	Nil

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

The adjourned ordinary annual meeting of the Shareholders of Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ld. was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's offices, Victoria Dock, Mr. R Kennedy presiding.

The annual report, (circulated among the shareholders) which has already appeared in these columns, was adopted.

Mr. R. Kennedy was re-elected a Director and Mr. N. J. Gamadia was appointed a Director, vice Mr. J. R. K. Macbeth, resigned.

Mr. J. E. Aspinwall was reappointed Auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.

Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3½ per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 3½ per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2½ per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2 to As. 5 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.

FISH.

Pomfret from As. 8 to Rs. 1½ per pair.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholi from As. 3 to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) nil.
Salmon (large) nil.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 5 per doz.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to Re. 1 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs As. 1 per pair.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 6 each.
Dusk (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3½ each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 8 to Rs. 1½ each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3½ per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta from As. 12 to Re. 1 per seer.
Mangoes (Common) from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per doz.

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflower from As. 5 to As. 8 each.
Green Peas As. 3 per seer.
Cabbages from As. 2 to As. 8 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) nil.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber As. 1 per seer.
Potatoes from pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from pies 6 to As. 1 each.
French Beans As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from pies 9 to As. 1½ each.
Onions pies 4 per seer.
Carrots As. 1 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes pies 9 per seer.
Double Beans nil.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 3 to As. 8 each.
Pumkins (Red) pies 9 per seer.
Celery from As. 1½ to As. 2 each.
Yames (White) pies 9 per seer.
Yames (Red) pies 9 per seer.

Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

SORAINE—April 15, at Gopalpore, Edwin Roneaud Soraine, of brain fever, borne with Christian fortitude and patience, aged 56 years. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and children.

SMYTH—April 19, at Secunderabad, the beloved wife of Colonel Smyth, I. M. S., at 36 1-2 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council at Mahableshwar, 12 noon.
Century Mills' Extraordinary meeting, Bella Vista, 10-30 a.m.
Bombay High Court, Special Vacation Sitting.
Concert and Dance, St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 9 p.m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Everywhere in life, the true question is not what we gain, but what we do."—Carlyle.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Luxembourg	Lehar
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela
Selection	Nelly Neil	Caryll
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel
Selection	Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan
Characte Piece	The Butterfly	Bendix
Two Step	Anona	Grey

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 2,419, the daily average being 80, new admissions 617. Parsees 223, Hindus 1,462, Mahomedans 616, and Christians 118. 52 children were vaccinated last month.

DEATH OF MR. A. WILD.—Mr. Albert Wild, of Heywood, was peacefully laid to rest at Sewree cemetery yesterday morning. It is sad to report that Mr. Wild only landed in Bombay on Saturday last. He came to take up the position of Manager of the Swan Mills, Limited. His death was due to apoplexy.

BOMBAY LICENSED PLUMBERS.—The Standing Committee of the Corporation of Bombay decided yesterday to refer the complaint of the Bombay Licensed Plumbers to the Corporation, and to recommend that a reply be sent in the terms of the Commissioner's report that the rules that came in force on 1st of April are not "ultra vires".

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Madagascar ports, Mauritius, Tamatave, Reunion, Lamu, Mombasa, Iho, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s. s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 11th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per extra s. s. "Rahmani" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p. m., on Saturday, the 11th instant.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Owing to delays on the railway the Lang-Holloway Company were unable to stage "Bardleys the Magnificent" last night as scheduled. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and play-goers were given another opportunity of witnessing a very fine presentation of the "Merchant of Venice," and few availed themselves of the offer to have their tickets marked for Saturday when "Bardleys" will be produced.

At the conclusion of the first act Mr. Lang stepped in front of the curtain and addressed the audience. He said :—

"Ladies and gentlemen,—I want to say a few words to you about the unfortunate delay which led to our change of programme to-night. It is a matter of particular regret, especially to my partner Holloway and myself, as ever since we have been in management we have tried never to disappoint our audiences, and we hope that you who have stayed to-night have not been disappointed (cheers). The cause of the delay is entirely the fault of the railway: we are travelling with over two hundred tons of scenery, and it was therefore impossible to bring it on with us on the mail train, it was therefore sent on ahead and we curtailed and altered our Calcutta season in order to do this: I wish to make it perfectly clear that it is not our fault nor in any way the fault of the Bandmann management. We hope that when you come to see us again you will enjoy as much as we are endeavouring to make you enjoy yourselves to-night."

The management regret that owing to the extraordinary delay of the scenery and wardrobe on the railway from Calcutta they are compelled to close the theatre for to-night.

This is a matter to be deeply regretted by Bombay theatre-goers as it will mean that no other chance will be afforded them of witnessing Mr. Matheson Lang's wonderful delineation of "Hamlet," which charmed all hearers during their last visit and drew a house that packed the Opera House from floor to ceiling and broke all previous records known for that theatre or indeed any theatre in the East.

The extraordinary delay in delivering the scenery etc., is the more to be regretted as it will involve Messrs. Lang and Holloway in a very large and serious financial loss. Fortunately, however, these gentlemen are in the happy position of being able to laugh at such a drop in the bucket, for during their phenomenally successful tour in the East, which has created something like a furore, they are said to have netted for their share of the profits something like twelve thousand pounds in less than five months.

On Friday night "Much Ado about Nothing," will be played—and it is said that amongst the errant scenery, which will so tardily arrive on Friday morning, the production of "Much Ado about Nothing," which has just arrived from England, will be far away the most magnificent thing ever seen on a stage in India.

"MAIDANIA."

A large crowd was attracted to "Maidania" last night, when the proceeds were devoted to Dr. Masina's Hospital Fund. On the last occasion over Rs. 5,000 was handed over to this institution, and although the result last night will necessarily be on a more modest scale, a considerable amount should have been realised. "Maidania" is now approaching its last days, for it should close on Monday, the 20th instant, and but little time remains for those who have not already been to this popular resort. On Friday and Saturday, the management are advertising free admission to soldiers and sailors in uniform as well as to children accompanied by their parents.

"Karlekar's Circus" has a new change of programme and is playing nightly to crowded houses, while the "Skating Rink" where the prices for admission and skates have been reduced still maintains its popularity with the public.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Mr. J. E. H. Watt, Purser of the "Maloja," has been appointed superintending purser of the P. and O. S. N. Co., at Bombay.

On account of the extremely low morning tides, the Dock gates will be closed every morning until further notice. However, it is expected that Saturday will be the last day on which it will be necessary to impose this restriction.

The dues on all goods landed from or shipped into any sea-going vessel, lying or being within the limits of the port of Rangoon, whether at any deck, wharf, quay, jetty, stage or pier belonging to the Port Commissioners will shortly be raised from four annas to six annas a ton.

The Straits Homeward Conference has increased by eighteen pence per scale ton the freight tariff from Penang and Singapore to transhipment ports from the first of May, in order to compensate for the increases in local freight transhipment charges. No change is contemplated for direct ports.

A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" yesterday went on board the s.s. "Kanzler" of the German East African Line, which arrived in Bombay from Durban on Tuesday. He was informed by the commander, Captain Schapp, that the passage had been a good one and that the weather throughout had been fine, without signs of monsoon conditions.

A couple of days ago we published a description of the new Ellerman-City liner, the "City of Poona." Another new vessel belonging to this line will soon be on the way, namely, the "City of Marseilles." She is now nearly finished and will soon begin her maiden voyage to Bombay. The vessel will, we understand, be similar to the "City of Poona" in every respect.

Reference has already been made to the statement that the steamers purchased by the B. I. S. N. Co. Ld., from the Apcar Company will be put on the Persian Gulf service, and it is now further said that Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the Managing Agents of the great company, will send the vessels of the new "T." class on the Straits and China runs. The new ships are absolutely modern and perfectly equipped, both from the cargo and passenger points of view. In point of number of ships the British India now stands fourth on the list of the world's owners with 112 vessels, and for aggregate tonnage is fifth with 472,000 tons, just 7,000 tons ahead of the P. and O., and 10,000 tons behind the Pittsburg S. S. Co., of Cleveland, U. S. The latter concern's aggregate, however, includes sailing vessels, so that the "B. I." as steamship owners, are really fourth.

A Calcutta contemporary remarked the other day that the threatened early advent of the monsoon would act, like a cold douche down the backs of the Bombay Port Commissioners. There was, he said, terrible congestion at the docks just now, the wharfs being jammed and crammed with merchandise, and, unless this was rectified before the rains, damage to goods by exposure would create many claims. There were, he continued, seeds and grain from up-country, cotton bales from Colaba, piecegoods from Manchester, matches from Norway, Sweden and Japan—all perishable. A Port Trust official informed a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" that not only is the congestion not so great as our contemporary has been informed, but that there is ample accommodation in the sheds, and, as in previous years, the claims for damage have been very few, even when conditions have really been adverse, it is anticipated that the Bombay Port Trust will not be badly hit this season.

The building of new ships appears not to be confined to any one of the companies trading East. Hansa line steamers rarely come to Bombay; but they are well known in other Indian ports, and are fairly well patronized. The latest addition to the fleet is the "Goldenfels" which arrived at Colombo recently from the Far East, accomplishing the run from Sabang in three days and five hours, the usual time occupied between these ports being about four days and a half. She has been built particularly for the cargo trade. The "Goldenfels" has a carrying capacity of 11,000 tons, and is provided with 16 derricks and 10 hatches. Her decks are of teak with a teak covering laid on top of the iron, the whole ship being particularly adapted for trade in warm climates. On her trial trips the new liner registered a speed of 13¼ knots an hour, while she averaged a speed of 13 knots on her present voyage. A feature of the new steamer is an excellent hospital which the Company has provided. The "Goldenfels" was built in England on Newcastle-on-Tyne by the well-known firm of Vickers. She is a sister ship of the "O. J. D. Ahlers," which will call at Colombo in a month or two. The vessel is fitted with wireless telegraphy. Captain Diedrichsen, commodore of the fleet, is in command.

The attempt presently being made to force the P. and O. S. N. Co., Ld., to largely augment the number of white seamen on their steamers serves to recall the time when European sailors were to be frequently seen in Bombay. At the present time, it is probable that the only vessel in the harbour that is not manned by lascars is the sailing ship "Daylight," discharging case oil for the Standard Oil Company. The demand for white crews in Bombay has completely disappeared, and a representative of the "Bombay Gazette" was informed at the Shipping Office and the "Sailors' Home yesterday that European seamen are not allowed to take their discharge in Bombay unless they can produce evidence to show that they have employment guaranteed for six months at least, and if they are left behind through sickness or other cause the agents have to send them home. The beech-comber, of course, is always with us. He filters through from other ports, such as Calcutta and Rangoon, but it is well to know that not every man who says he is a sailor without a ship is telling the truth. At the moment, however, there are in Bombay fifteen or sixteen seamen and stokers looking for ships. The Sailors' Home has become, more or less, a resort for naval men, and it is well in the circumstances that this splendid building can be utilized for a useful purpose in connection with the seefaring class.

Apropos of the disappearance of the Liverpool steamer "Marsa," outward bound to Colombo with 9,000 tons of coal, which was noted in the "Bombay Gazette" on Tuesday, a good deal of speculation is rife as to the circumstances in which she was lost. No bad weather prevailed at the time (she was spoken forty miles north-west of Trafalgar on February 15th) and it is difficult to formulate a theory explanatory of this, the latest ocean mystery. She is the twentieth vessel which has been posted at Lloyd's as "missing" during the present year, and, with one exception, the largest vessel that has been removed from the register for many years. The exception is, of course, the Blue Anchor liner "Waratah," which was posted as "missing" at the close of 1909. Lloyd's procedure in these cases is a simple one. A week before a vanished ship is finally posted a preliminary printed slip setting out the brief details of the last passage of the vessel is posted "for information," and seven days later, if no news has been received of the ship, she is definitely declared "missing." At the side of one of the windows looking out from the Royal Exchange upon the busy life of Threadneedle-street is fixed a little hardwood board. It is upon this board that the final posting takes place, a printed notice being exhibited upon it stating that this particular ship has sailed on such and such a voyage and "has not since been heard of."

The Messageries Maritimes Co. who have recently launched the first of their new fleet of 12,000-ton liners, the "Paul Lecat," are to be congratulated on their enterprise. Five other boats of like tonnage are on the stocks at Marseilles, Toulon and St. Nazaire. These boats when completed will run between Marseilles, China and Japan, but at present it is not proposed that they should call at Bombay. The "Paul Lecat" (called after the Administrateur Delegue) was launched on March 19 last from the Company's yard at "La Ciot at." She will be fitted throughout in a manner not hitherto attempted in the Eastern trade, and her size, combined with her high speed, will make her an ideal passenger steamer. Her gross tonnage will be 12,500, her length 532 feet, breath 63 feet, while her 11,000 h. p. engines are capable of maintaining a speed of 17 1-8 knots an hour. The first-class passenger accommodation will include many features recently adopted by the express Atlantic boats. Among these are an electric passenger lift and a verandah cafe on the seventh deck. This deck has about seventy single-berth state-rooms, while the rest of the first-class passengers' accommodation will consist of two-berth staterooms equipped luxuriously. The next boat of the fleet to be launched is the "Andre Lebon" which is named after the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," May 10.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Briggs, Mr. W. A.
Gray, Mr. A.
Powell, Mr. F. R.
Rioke, Major G. and Mrs.
Hewat, Mr. A. M. C. and Mrs.
Sankey, Mr. E. and Mrs.
Goodwin, Mr. H. G.
Marsh, Miss. A.
Wadia, Mrs. N. P.
Dobinson, Mr. H. S. Mrs. and infant
Nutton, Mr. J.
Twynam, Miss.
Hetters, Miss.
Jafar, Mr. A. M. and Mrs.

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Noronha, Mr. and Mrs.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Middleton, Mr. R. H. and Mrs.
Middleton, Mrs. P. A. H. and child
Gordon, Mrs. W. B.
Bayter, Mr. G.
Paterson, Major S.
Ashmore, Mr. W. C.
Orighton, Mr. A. C.
Campbell, Lt. J. D. and
Mrs.
Hepper, Capt. W. W.
Brown, Mr. J. W.
Chambers, Mr. W. A.
Macleod, Mrs. N. C.
Murray, Mr. J.
Hanson, Mr. D.
Canlley, Mr. J. B.
Wright, Capt, H. S. N.
Repton, Mrs. E.

BR

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Chiltonian, 2,761 tons, Captain R. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji, with a cargo of coal.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Armand Behic, arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers. She will sail to-day for Marseilles with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mohammadi, 1,257 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Suakim via Aden with a general cargo and animals, and 88 deck passengers.

The steamer Sultan Van Koetei, 1,113 tons, Captain G. Liberg, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Tarakan. (East Coast of Bombay) via Singapore with kerosine oil and liquid fuel.

The Arab Steamers Co's steamer Dawoe, 1,117 tons, Captain C. F. Borne, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,893 tons, Captain J. Younger will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Delta, 4,779 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via Coast ports, with China and Australian Mail, a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence...Comdr Harold ...Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines.....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finale .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern .....R I M

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Scilia	3248	Manganzini	Genoa	15-5	R Line.
B Konig	317	Hold	Zbar	10-5	A Strand & Co
C and R City of Glasgow	4179	Finlay	Karachi	10-5	K Nixon and Co
D&E Berbera	2792	Le Marchand			M M & Co
D&E Kanzler	2975	Schapp			A Strandet & Co
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nicholson	Kobe	16-5	N Y Kaisha
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielson			N Y Kaisha
N Geddington Court	2495	Gleghorn	Genoa		W & A G & Co
Q Fitzclarence	2589	Neuton	Hamberg		J M & Co
P Uhenfels	3563	Erbo	Karachi	10-5	W & A G & Co
Q Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	8-5	Bo & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Mohammadi	Newby	Suakin April 24
	Sultan Van Koetei	Liberg	Tarakan April 26
8	Armand Behic	Lafont	Noumea Mar 30
	Cheltonian	Jones	Moji April 15
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi May 6

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Barrister	Smith	Hamburg
	Delta	Martin	Shanghai
	H M S Highflyer	Le Mesurier	Colombo
	H M S Philomel	Ballard	Colombo

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Morrison for Persian Gulf.
" Lawoe, Borne, for Persian Gulf,
" Beme, Younger, for Rangoon.
" Armand Behic, Lafont for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Salsette for Aden.
" Mahommadi for Jeddah.
" City of Glasgow for Karachi.
" Koweit for Liverpool &c.
" Chiltonian for Hamburg.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Marthara left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Newby Hall s—22 bales goat hair and wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 350 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

Elysia s—80 bales wool P Moorlidhur; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 146 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 200 bales wool, K Khairaj; 290 bales wool, 17 bales goat hair, B Harbham; 200 cwts horns, E C Nanji.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—400 bales hemp, L Dreyfus and Co; 12 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 4,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 75 cwts cutlefish, P Meherally and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 135 cwts turmeric, 400 cwts turmeric bulbs, G Soolsanally.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—225 bales skins C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Elysia s—320 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—2 pieces ivory, Thos. Cook and Son; 104 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, and 135 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, Baner and Krause; 1,000 cwts barley, 1,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 55 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co.

Wotan s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Dreyfus and Co; 30 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton K Vishram and Co; 330 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Wotan s—9,993 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Himalaya s—404 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 260 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 133 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co: 50 bales cotton waste, T Damjee; 250 tons manganese The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

Berbera s—300 cwts horns, E Mohomed; 16,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts barley, 11,700 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Beckbergen s—3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—991 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 14,000 cwts wheat, 5,075 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Armand Behic s—1 bundle shawls, The French Bank.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—14 bales twist K Nizon and Co; 10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lindsay s—6,001 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Geddington Court s—1,001 cwts linseed, J. A. Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co; 50 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co; 150 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—5,000 cwts wheat, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed K. Devchand and Co; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 125 cwts gum, The Bombay Commercial Agency; 660 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 102 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—8 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Bregenz s—100 bales twist, G Cotton and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasu Maru s—300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 600 twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—900 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 15 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. LANG and HOLLOWAY regret to announce that, owing to the continued delay of the entire scenery and wardrobe on the railway from Calcutta, it will be impossible for them to give any performance to-night. Therefore

THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED TO-NIGHT,

but will open TO-MORROW night with the Special Event of the Season, the sumptuous and elaborate production of

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

SHAKESPEARE'S JOLLIEST, FUNNIEST COMEDY.

BOOKING AS USUAL AT ROSE'S.

CRICKET FOR THE MILLION.

SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(2).—MAY 10th.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.

(3).—MAY 17th.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.

(4).—MAY 24th.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.

(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.

(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
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do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

"ANTI-OVERCHURNING."—No room.

"ICEBERG".—Field ice is just what the name suggests—a level plain of ice that even in the latitudes that passenger liners navigate may be a score or even a hundred miles long. Only one-ninth of the ice shows above water. It is not unusual for an icefield to be twelve feet thick and for a ship to strike it would be as bad as striking solid rock. The bergs are measured in hundreds of feet. One hundred feet visible represents 800 feet beneath the surface. There comes a time as the ice melts in the warmer southern waters when it is just awash, and a berg that has reached that stage is in the language of sailors, a "growler".

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 9th May, 1912.

SOME HYDERABAD SENSATIONS.

THE hatching of political plots is one of the fine arts of Hyderabad where there are a number of wealthy people whose chief occupation is the discussion of official frailties and the prediction of administrative changes based upon Court gossip, or the visions of soothsayers who are still consulted upon matters of moment by believers in their infallibility. A glance at the past annals of the State shows that these conditions have always attended the management of its affairs, and although they were greatly modified during the long dominancy of the first Salar Jung, they reappeared on his demise, and gave Mr. Wilfrid Blunt—who undertook to advise Lord Ripon on points of Hyderabad policy—the opportunity of penning some graphic pages in his Indian diary. Since that period there have been five or six administrations, all short-lived and more or less unsatisfactory, except the present one, which has lasted for eleven years and shows no signs of weakening. After the failure of a succession of experiments, which brought disaster and disappointment, the late Nizam took charge of the Government, putting a Minister in office who was pledged to obey orders, and causing it to be understood that conspiracies against him or the financial adviser would result in the summary punishment of those concerned. Several individuals who tested the ruler's determination in those respects were banished from the State, and it was not anticipated that the present Nizam would, within a few months of his accession, have to apply the guillotine to offenders against the moralities of a government which he has promised the Viceroy shall be maintained on the excellent standards set by his predecessor. But it is apparent from a recent occurrence that the convalescence which began eleven years ago is not yet complete and that there is still a residuum of prejudice against rational modes of procedure needing curative treatment.

Our Hyderabad correspondent has made several discreet references to this sensational incident which is a curious example of the crooked mentality of the actors in it, but we propose to give a fuller narrative of the facts which are too remarkable for concealment. A few months ago His Highness resolved that the three great Paigah estates should be placed under competent supervision as their affairs had fallen into confusion and there were complaints of bad administration and the misapplication of funds. The area concerned exceeds four thousand square miles, yielding some forty lakhs of rupees per annum, and was originally held by one family, but is now divided amongst three branches of the house which are allied by marriage with the ruler. It was the intention of the late Nizam to appoint a Managing Committee for the supervision of this large property, but his successor has preferred to place it under the guardianship of a European who had been his tutor for many years and is well-qualified to undertake the task by reason of local knowledge and experience. Mr. Egerton took up the work some months ago with authority to report direct to His Highness upon all matters requiring attention, and to receive and carry out instructions without the intervention of the Minister who is in no way concerned with the administration of the Paigah estates. But, as is usually the case in Hyderabad when changes affecting vested interests are made, there was covert opposition on the part of one of the families concerned to the new order of affairs and for some time past it had been rumoured that endeavours were being made to circumvent Mr. Egerton's appointment either by a modification of his powers or by replacing him with an official who would be amenable to influences which could not be applied to an Englishman.

It was believed that this object might be attained if the Minister, Sir Kishen Pershad, would consent to join the plot and advise His Highness to cancel the order, or amend its provisions to such an extent as to make them valueless for the purposes of reform. So it was sought to win the Minister's co-operation by transmitting to him a bribe of three lakhs of rupees on behalf of the family which was particularly anxious to have Mr. Egerton removed before he had made any embarrassing discoveries. The agent selected for this attempted subornation of the highest official in the State was the Secretary to one of the Government Department who is, we understand, connected by marriage with the family in question, who undertook the payment and the explanation of the reasons for its offer. But the result did not harmonise with the anticipation of the plotters, as the Minister was most indignant with the attempt to purchase his support and at once disclosed the occurrence to His Highness. The official was summoned to the palace and made a full revelation to His Highness of his share in the conspiracy and disclosed the names of those who were associated with him in an audacious attempt to subvert the personal authority of the Nizam. The judgment which followed this confession was swift and complete, as a firman was issued a few hours afterwards dismissing the Secretary from his appointment, depriving him of his title and erasing his name from the Court list, punishments which carry with them his exclusion from the Residency and general ostracism from local society. Certain officials of the Paigah family concerned have also felt the weight of His Highness's displeasure, and there is much satisfaction at the capital with the promptitude shown by the young ruler in vindicating his own authority and protecting the integrity of a trusted adviser who stands high in the estimation of the Government of India. For a few months ago when the Viceroy went to Hyderabad to give official confirmation to the change in the rulership, special reference was made to Sir Kishen Pershad's services and to the desirability of their retention in the interests of both governments. The chequered history of the Deccan principality has provided many sensations from the days when a Governor-General threatened it with the fate of Oudh because it could not pay the charges of a costly contingent, but few of these occurrences have been more remarkable than the one we have described, which shows that corrupt practices are still relied upon as short cuts to questionable objectives. It may be hoped that the corrective which has been applied will prevent the recurrence of such incidents, as although they cannot bring the good reputation of the State based upon eleven years of solid progress, they are indications of the survival of malevolent influences.

THE IMPERIAL TRADE COMMISSION.

A GOOD deal has been said of the omission of India from the scope of the Imperial Trade Commission, but it must be remembered that this country was not represented at the Imperial Conference of 1911 at which the idea was born. The resolution passed at that Conference was that "His Majesty should be approached with a view to the appointment of a Royal Commission representing the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland, with a view of investigating and reporting upon the natural resources of each part of the Empire represented at this Conference." In these circumstances it does not appear that the protest made against the omission of India is well grounded. At the same time there is no doubt that our trade and commercial interests, in themselves, are of greater importance to the rest of the Empire than any one of the Dominions represented. If we take the statistics of 1909-10 as a basis we find that both as regards imports and exports India heads the list. It is difficult to understand, in view of these figures, why Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Fisher, who were the sponsors of the Commission proposal, should deliberately have ignored the claim we possess to participate in any counsels affecting the trade of the whole Empire. We realise, of course, that India works on different methods, and along different lines, to the rest of the Empire, but it is impossible to argue that there is no common ground whereon she could meet the representatives of other Empire units. This much remains, however, that it will be impossible for the Commission to complete its tour without being brought into close touch with commercial influences emanating from this country, and it will be a profound consolation to the Indian merchant to know that India's great commercial system, of which he is a factor, is large enough to have been regarded as worthy of inclusion in the scheme. To regard the exclusion of India from another point of view, we are not sure it is not best for her. Indian trade is vast enough, and world-wide enough, to enable her to dictate, rather than plead for cooperation. Without a protective tariff she is able to buy in the cheapest market and there is nothing in the world that can prevent her from selling in the dearest, and this, in fact, is exactly the policy she has followed in the building up, and the developing, of the magnificent position she holds to-day. We cannot imagine therefore any injury that can accrue to our commerce through exclusion from the scope of the Imperial Trade Commission. Indeed, the chances are that long before the time comes for the report to be completed in 1915, we shall find Lord Inchcape and his colleagues knocking at our doors for admission, and producing Colonial mandates by way of credentials.

THE NORTHAMPTON TRAINING SHIP.

ON the third of April we referred to the proposal made by Lord Northampton and some other philanthropists of giving young lads in "Blind-Alley" employments such a training during the years they are doing boys' work and earning boys' wages as may fit them for a permanent calling in life. The idea was to obtain an obsolete ship with boats, guns and arms to suit, from the Admiralty, make the necessary alterations that would turn it into an evening school for the youths and invite them to attend classes, and play games there. Early in April one chief item of the scheme was secured. The Admiralty has agreed, we learn from the *Times*, to lend the "Cruiser," a three-masted sloop, once the "Lark," but that too suggestive name has been already changed. The vessel is now at Malta. The cost of fitting up this ship was estimated at £4,800, exclusive of the boats, guns and arms. There seems to be a good chance of all these being given by different Government Departments, for Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, who presided at a conference discussing the subject, after expressing his entire approval of Lord Northampton's proposal, announced that the "Cruiser" was available and that its decks were large enough to accommodate the workships required for the due training of the lads to be helped. A steam pinnace and six rowing cutters would go with it. Unfortunately the Admiralty can only supply one 4·7 in. gun, but it is more than probable that the War Office will be able to furnish the arms needed. As for the money for the equipment the Vice-Admiral suggested that the public should be asked to help by subscribing towards the £3,500 still required to start the scheme. A fund has been opened by the Charterhouse Street branch of the London Joint Bank for the purpose. There seems very little doubt that the amount, small when compared with the benefits certain to follow the carrying out of the training ship scheme, will be forthcoming before the mooring of the "Cruiser" at its station near the Temple Pier, a task the Admiralty undertakes to perform.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

THE references to the keeping of cows within the precincts of dwelling houses, made at the last meeting of the Improvement Trustees, did not go far in giving information to the public on an important matter, but they were sufficient to remind us that the Corporation of Bombay still maintain what appears to be an attitude of indifference towards the milk supply of the city. No reasonable person will claim, of course, that even a Municipal Corporation can attain to perfection, particularly in a land in which milk-vendors make a careful study of ways and means of adulterating: at the same time it is possible to do something, and it is just because that little is not done that complaints are made regarding official apathy. The problem is one which more directly concerns people of moderate means, and if our information is correct the problem is serious. We need not point to the hundreds of distributing agencies that exist in the city—they are too wellknown for that—nor to the questionable conditions which prevail in the vast majority of them. We have not a copy of the Municipal by-laws before us at the moment, but we think in Bombay Municipal control of the food supply is far behind that of Calcutta. In that city a definite staff of diplomaed food inspectors is maintained, and with so much importance is the milk supply regarded, that systematic daily tests are made, with, we believe, excellent results.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia" (extra) passed Suez at 4-30 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. on Saturday, the 18th instant.

H. M. S. "Highflyer," Captain C. E. Le Mesurier, sailed yesterday for Colombo with the Rear-Admiral, the Hon. A. E. Bethell. Naval-Commander-in-Chief on board, H. M. S. "Philomel" Captain G. N. Ballard, also sailed for Colombo at the same time.

COL. COLE, Director of Works, has returned to Delhi from Simla having received definite instructions as to the work in regard to the temporary accommodation required for the Government of India. Work will now proceed at the quickest possible rate.

REVISED rules have been sanctioned by the Government of India to regulate the claims of military pensioners to draw their pensions in addition to pay on re-employment under Government in either civil or military capacities.

MAJOR PEACOCK continues to officiate as Deputy Secretary of the Board owing to the congestion of traffic on the railways in the United Provinces. Traffic both from the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the East Indian lines, which would ordinarily go to Calcutta, has now been diverted over the North-Western system to Karachi.

SIR John Hare, who went to Canada to judge in the musical and dramatic contests instituted by Earl Grey during his Governor-Generalship, which were held under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught in Ottawa in mail week, has been confined to his room since his arrival, and has not been able to act as judge. His condition is not regarded as dangerous.

WHILE in Chattanooga a few weeks ago a visitor noticed an old coloured man who carried his right arm in a sling. "What is the matter, uncle?" he asked. "Is your arm broken?" "No, sah," grinned the old man; "it's jest gun-sore." "Been hunting!" "No, sah. Ah been shootin' trees." "Oh, I see—target practice." "No, sah." "Then you will have to elucidate." "Well, sah it's like dis," the old man explained; "we goes out into de woods an' shoots bullets into de trees. After a while de trees grows around de bullets a little bit, then we cuts dem down to sell to people fum Norf as relics ob de battle ob Lookout Mountain."

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Forty years of Emigration Overseas.

[BERLIN, APRIL 19.

THE latest instalment of the Quarterly Review published by the Imperial Statistical Bureau of Germany gives an interesting survey over the whole stream of emigration from the Fatherland since the foundation of the Empire forty years ago. We gather from it at the first glance that the development of emigration has for a long time gone up and down from year to year in a most irregular manner, but that a certain steadiness is characteristic for the figures of the last fifteen years.

The sudden rises and falls of the annual totals of emigrants is most conspicuous in the first few years after the Franco-German War. In 1871 the figure reached 76,000, but came up to 128,000 in 1872 and in 1873, whence it dropped to one-third of that figure and even below that. For in 1875 we find only 32,000, in 1876 only 29,000 and in 1877 even as few as 23,000 German emigrants to overseas countries. The five years from 1875 to 1879 show a sum total of 147,000 emigrants, i.e., on an average less than 30,000 per year. But immediately after these years with a small emigration there came a period in which Germany's loss by emigration reached its maximum. In 1880 the number of emigrants reached again 117 000. The following year (1881) shows the climax, with 221,000 Germans leaving for the overseas countries. Nor did the year 1882 fall much behind the maximum, its emigration figures being 204,000. Then we arrive at the smaller, but still considerable, figures of 173,000 and 194,000 for 1883 and 1884. But altogether the five years from 1880 to 1884 mark the culmination curve of German emigration. No less than 864,000 Germans left home within those five year, six times as many as in the preceding five years, and that certainly is an alarming increase.

A GRADUAL REDUCTION.

Then follows again a large gradual reduction, but interspersed with occasional higher figures. It was in 1892, that the German emigration in a single year was for the last time as high as 100,000. Since 1894, when the figure stood at 41,000, we may mark another period. For in the whole time from 1895 to 1911 German emigration never reached 40,000 in a single year, as on the other hand it never went below 20,000. Within the last five years (1907 to 1911) the number of emigrants from Germany totalled 125,000, that is considerably less than in the former period of minimum figures, viz., from 1875 to 1879, with 147,000 emigrants. The difference is of much higher significance still, if we take into account that in the meantime the population of the German Empire had risen by 20 million people.

But while there are so remarkable fluctuations in the numbers of emigrants, until a kind of equilibrium seems reached in the last 15 years, we find the destination of the German emigrants almost unchangeable. From the very beginning to the present day the United States appears as the new home for the great majority of the German emigrants. In the year of the largest emigration (1881) we find that from 221,000 German emigrants as many as 206,000 settled within the boundaries of the Great Republic; and the percentage is quite the same ten year later, when among 120,000 emigrants about 113,000 sailed to the United States. In the new century there is about the same proportion; the United States absorbing 20,000 out of a total of 22,000 in 1901, more than 29,000 out of 31,000 in 1906, nearly 19,000 out of 22,700 in 1911. From these instances it is clear, that above 90 per cent of all German emigrants choose the United States as their new home. The explanaton is not far to seek. It is the large number of people of German descent residing in the United States that makes its influence felt. There is hardly a German family in the old home that does not count among its relatives a number of people who are descended from former emigrants to America. It is the German element among the citizens of the United States that attracts newcomers. This influence makes itself felt even in times when the chances for new settlers are not so rosy as they used to be in the middle of last century.

Next to the United States the large agricultural states of North and South America prove most attractive for the German emigrant, especially Canada, Brazil, the Argentine Republic. Thus 3,400 German emigrants are accounted for in 1911, and as 18,900 went to the United States, only 400 remain for all other overseas countries.

Of these, Australia is the only destination of some importance. In 1911 the number of Germans emigrating to the Australian Continent is given as 246, nearly double of the figure for the previous year (128). All the countries of Asia and Africa together attract only a very insignificant portion of the German emigrants.

THE FINANCES OF TURKEY.

It is astonishing that since the outbreak of the war in September 1911 the financial affairs of the Ottoman Empire have considerably improved. This fact has already been pointed out in the Report of the *Dette publique*. By way of illustration I may mention that in the three months from September to November of last year, i.e., during the first quarter of wartime, the Revenue reserved to the service of the *Dette publique* rose to 1,332,902 Turkish Pounds, against 1,137,257 in 1910 and 1,067,015 in 1909. Now we have the results of the whole fiscal year, ending March 13th, 1912. The administration of the *Dette publique* is now in a position to hand over a larger surplus left over than ever before. Moreover, the actual Household of the State has proved much better than the Estimates. The latter had expected a deficit of 7 1-2 million pounds. Instead, the year closed with a balance of 3 1-2 millions standing to the credit of the State. This satisfactory result has been reached by a remarkable increase of the taxes and dues (principally in consequence of the splendid harvest) and by retrenchments of the ordinary expenditure (principally in consequence of the railway subventions being reduced). It is to be remembered that the extraordinary expenses caused by the rebellions in Albania and Yemen were also disbursed from the income of the year 1911. Thus the financial aspects of the nearest future seems so rosy, that in the midst of a war the Turkish Government contemplates the conversion of the 5 per cents. loan of 1896. French capitalists are already offering large advances under favourable conditions. The only difficulty is, that they expect the *Dette publique* to be entrusted with the payment of interest. Now it has been the policy of the new Turkish Government ever since 1909, to get rid of this international control in case of new loans, as e.g., when the loan secured by the Customs revenue was placed in Germany and Austria in the spring of 1911. The soul of this objection to international control was Djavid Bey, then Minister of Finances. He still sticks to his tenets, and, as he is Minister of Public Works in the present Cabinet, it is doubtful, whether the necessities of a prolonged war will carry it over this opposition.

GERMANY AS EXPORTER OF CEREALS.

The last five weeks have brought a very surprising turn in the corn markets of the world. By many countries of Europe the German market was appealed to for supplying them with cereals. Even for wheat of which Germany is a regular customer in the World's market, this subversion of the usual state of things was very conspicuous; very large cargoes of wheat being shipped in March and April from Germany to England, Belgium, France, Italy and Spain. Several peculiar circumstances have contributed to explain this singular phenomenon. The most extraordinary enhancement of prices in the World's markets for cereals was the immediate cause. In its turn this rise was due to the higher freight rates demanded in the trans-Atlantic traffic. The exporters in the Argentine Republic, in the United States, in India, in Australia found it thereby necessary to demand much higher prices. At the same time it came to light, that the estimates of the last crops had been far too optimistic, as regards the quality of wheat. In the most important country of production, i.e., in the Argentine Republic, the quantity harvested was indeed very large, but the quality was so inferior that standard wheat as demanded by the European buyers is now hardly available in sufficient quantities. Canadian wheat that was famous for its excellent quality likewise disappointed the importers this year. On the other hand Germany had imported enormous quantities of the previous crop in anticipation of a failure of crops in the hot year 1911. Now it turned out that the German harvest of 1911 was very satisfactory and that especially the quality of the German wheat was much superior to that of moistier years. The consequence was that in March, when the first agricultural reports were again most encouraging, the prices of wheat at the German exchanges were considerably below those of the world's market. The same difference manifested itself in the rye market. This cereal, of which Germany is a large producer, was also exported in growing quantities to England, Scandinavia, Italy, France and Spain. It is obvious that this irregular state of things cannot last long. Already the prices have commenced to show a sharp upward movement in Germany, where the super-abundant stock is now nearly dispensed with.

THE BERLIN SEJESSIONISTS.

Immediately after Easter the Berlin Secession has opened the gates of its new Exhibition. We get home from it with the conviction, that now-a-days it is easier to get modern pictures included in a Fine Art show than to report on them or pass a sensible judgment. These gentlemen of the latest school put down their spots of colour broadly on besides the other in the alla prima style and have no other care but that the decorative effect is secured. Even if they display good taste and a certain harmony of colour, we get nothing that a well chosen wall paper or a carpet of vivid design may not just as well produce of aesthetic value. If we are asked, what most of these pictures represent and even to what class they belong, we find that in plain language nothing definite can be said about them. They are catalogued as "landscapes" or as human "Acts"; but the objects visible on the canvas have only a very distant, and often a drastically comic, resemblance to trees, rocks, plants, animals, human bodies or anything else nature produces. Often we are reminded of the outlines sketched by infants of what they imagine to be reproductions of real things. Of intellectual links between works of Art and experiences of life we must not talk; for any such combination is taboo for these artists who tell us that everything is left to their own optical impressions. The fun of the thing is, that there is such a sameness in all these caricatures of bizarre landscapes, impossible "Stilleben," portraits of coloured print coarseness, and what else we may be invited by the Catalogue to recognise. Unfortunately, these whims and extravagances are getting bolder from year to year. Last year we had the "Expressionists" as French guests; this year we get the latest inspirations of the *Cubistes*, that heap up stereometrical figures and expect us to accept them as the essence of fine form. Pablo Picasso is the chieftain of this latest group of artists. He puts together geometrical figures of various colours so that we imagine we have a piece of paper dexterously folded before us; but he insists that that is a human face and a lifelike portrait. The public is amused at this madness, but there are painters who believe that something worth studying and imitating may be hidden behind these monsters.

Fortunately there are exceptions to the rule, though we are afraid the lack of artistic discipline and the dissolution of all solid form involved in the new fashion, makes its influence felt upon the younger painters of the Secession. It is a pity to see, how highly gifted artists like Max Beckmann and Hans Meid are on the road to ruin, because they wish to keep pace with these Parisian eccentricities, and the number of those who are turning in the right direction after some experiments is not a large one. Among these we mention Herr E. R. Weiss who exhibits a naked body of a healthy strong man painted in bright colours and graceful outlines. As a painter approaching artistic maturity Konrad von Kardorff is coming into the foreground. His double portrait of a mother with child shows still a certain arbitrariness in the choice of tints; but the faces are evidently lifelike and characteristic. Better still is his portrait of Professor Rosenhaim; it entitles Herr Kardorff to the succession of Professor Liebermann as the leading painter of portraits. Professor Liebermann exhibits a portrait of very vivid expressions, but somewhat disquieting by his nervous style of painting and by the cold lustre of the colouring. But it is an old work of a dead master that beats all these portraits of new style by the perlucidity and calmness of observation, the charm and elegance of its art. This is the portrait of a lady by the late Leibl. It appears as though the weaknesses of the present Secession are rendered doubly conspicuous by this representive of its beginnings. Only a lady's portrait by Leopold von Kalckreuth has something similar to the homely serenity and ease of this style.

THE SAME PUZZLE.

After wandering through these rows of excentricities and even absurdities, it is always the same puzzle that vexes us. Why are all these artists always hunting after some new and unheard-of Ideal, why are they exhausting themselves in experiments of most questionable results, if they know their art well It seems contradictory that the same man, e.g., Van Gogh should shock us with so ill-drawn a figure and such a reckless juxtaposition of tints as on his picture of a girl from Arles, if the same man is capable of exhibiting a bunch of flowers so well executed and of so pleasing colour effect as we may admire it here? Then there are fortunately, the persevering disciples of their art. Thus Wilhelm Trubener sticks still to his limited scale of green and blue tints; but he has nevertheless succeded in reproducing some landscapes around the Starnberg Lake in surprising freshness. Then there is Ulrich Hubner who painted a "steamer ice-bound"; the misty, semi-dark atmosphere of a winter day; the perspicacity of smoke is rarely so well brought out as on this picture. Herr Oppler's pictures of green patches of turf and the sea beach are as elegant and pleasant as ever, and Herr Mosson sticks to his flower studies, to which he gives such a magnificent effect of his own. Herr Brandenburg has given us a religious subject: "Christ appearing to his disciples."

L. ASCH.

THE P. AND O. TROUBLE.

GRAVE WARNING BY LONDON JOURNAL.

"Demands of the Men are not Unreasonable."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

The London Committee of the Transport Workers' Federation have appointed a deputation to urge the Peninsular and Oriental Company to agree to the request of the Seamen's Union.

A member of the Committee said yesterday that failing a satisfactory settlement a strike of a hundred thousand transport workers was possible.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The *Daily Telegraph* discussing the dispute between the P. and O. Company and its men, says that the demands of the employees are not unreasonable, and adds that if the company adheres to its attitude it misunderstands the effect of recent events upon the public mind.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Government Troops Routed by Salar-ed-Dowleh.

TEHERAN, MAY 8.

There is deep depression in Government circles owing to the news that Prince Firman Firma has been completely routed by Salar-ed-Dowleh, and has retreated upon Hamadan, losing all his arms and ammunition.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

Roosevelt's Chance Uncertain as Before.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The final returns of the Maryland primary presidential elections show that Mr. Roosevelt has won by a majority of only one, leaving his chances in the Presidential Election as uncertain as before. The campaign continues to be conducted with extreme heat.

There is a definite split between the two Republican factions, consequently two separate Conventions are not improbable.

THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

"As Strong as Ever and Doing Excellent Work."

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Kato, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, on his return from Japan, was interviewed by Reuter's representative.

Mr. Kato declared that there was no change in Japanese policy or in affection for the British alliance. The alliance was as strong as ever and was doing excellent work just now in serving its original purpose in maintaining peace in the Far East.

The talk of the annexation of Manchuria was idle gossip.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

First English Victims Found in Derbyshire.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The South African team opened their tour in England with a match against Derbyshire, whom they beat by seven wickets.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

120 Deaths Reported During Last Week.

LONDON, MAY 8.

There have been 144 cases of plague, with 120 deaths, at Hongkong during the past week.

STRIKE FINANCE.

A Telling Illustration from Northumberland.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The statement of the Financial Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association shows that the expenditure for two and a quarter years has exceeded the income by £150,000. This deficit includes £70,000 paid during the recent strike.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

BERLIN, MAY 7.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein has arrived here and had a conference with the Imperial Chancellor.

[Reuter wired on May 6th, in reference to this Minister's recall from Constantinople, and his reported appointment to London, that it was pointed out that he was mainly responsible for Germany's unique influence with Turkey, and it is agreed that the appointment, if confirmed, is of the greatest importance and will possibly mark a new epoch in Anglo-German relations. The "Neueste Nachrichten" declared that the removal of Baron Marschall Von Bieberstein from Constantinople at such a critical period shows how great is the importance at present attached to Germany's representation in London. The paper says, "One can now look forward to farther Anglo-German negotiations with greater confidence than in the past."]

THE UNION-CASTLE LINE.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The Union Castle line has placed an order in Glasgow for a passenger and cargo steamer for the East African service.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

Re-organization of the Home Fleet Inaugurated.

THE KING HOISTS HIS FLAG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

Large crowds were gathered at Weymouth yesterday in spite of the rain and a thick fog, which completely obscured the view of the operations. The crowds were disappointed at the non-arrival of the King who was fog-bound at night at Yarmouth, Isle of. Wight.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The King arrived at Weymouth, to-day, in sunshine, though the weather was still hazy. His Majesty sailed through the fleet, amid salutes, and then boarded the battleship "Neptune" and hoisted his flag. The visit has inaugurated the reorganisation of the Home Fleet. The first, second, third and fifth Battle-Squadrons are taking part, the warships representing seventy millions sterling.

The new 13·5 guns will be tested this afternoon in a mimic battle between fleets commanded by Admirals Callaghan and Jellicoe.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Financial Cost of the Three New Provinces.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. Montagu, replying to a question from Sir J. D. Rees in the Commons to-day, said that the annual extra cost of the new Governorship of Bengal was estimated at about two lakhs. The cost of the Governments of the three new provinces was estimated to exceed the cost of the two former provinces by about five and a half lakhs.

These estimates were provisional. He was unable at present to say how many new offices would be created or what they would cost. There was no proposal to create any new High Court at present. The annual cost of the Executive Council of Behar is estimated at two lakhs.

The Government of India has recommended, and Lord Crewe has sanctioned, a provisional settlement for the Province of Assam for the next three years, giving it a starting balance of forty lakhs. Lord Crewe is of opinion that this is an ample sum. It has been fixed after due consideration of all the needs of the province, including the improvement of communications.

Mr. Keir Hardie put four questions, alleging that Sir George Roos-Keppel was interesting himself in the collection of funds to establish an Islamic College in Peshawur and that his subordinates were soliciting subscriptions. Mr. Keir Hardie declared that the Khan of Hoti had been approached with an offer to remove a certain cloud hanging over him in return for a subscription.

Mr. Keir Hardie further called attention to the Khan of Hoti's arrest, the treatment he received in prison, and the suppression of his telegrams from prison.

Mr. Montagu said he had no information on a number of the details raised, but that he recognised the importance of the case. He declared that the Government of India was making an enquiry and promised a full report. "I will give the information as soon as it is received," added Mr. Montagu.

INDIAN LABOURERS.

Question of Their Employment in German Colonies.

LONDON, MAY 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir William Byles asked whether there was any official information forthcoming on the subject of the recruiting of Indian labourers for work in Damaraland. If so, what were the conditions of labour.

Sir Edward Grey replied that he had heard that the Government of Damaraland had granted permission to the local Chamber of Mines to import Indians for employment in the mines. He referred Sir William to Mr. Montagu's answer in the Commons on April 30th with regard to the conditions on which the Government of India would allow indentured immigration.

[In the House of Commons, on April 30, Mr. Montagu announced that Germany had not yet made any proposals regarding the importation of Indian labourers into Damaraland. Unless such a request were received, it would be premature to discuss details; but, speaking generally, Lord Crewe was not disposed to encourage any new scheme of indentured emigration from India to places outside the British Empire. Indentured emigration to Damaraland was unlawful, and could not become lawful unless the Governor-General of India in Council was satisfied that the country made such laws and provisions as were thought sufficient for the protection of emigrants. In any event, no steps could be taken without an Anglo-German Convention making full provisions for the emigrants' welfare.

As showing what the German attitude towards Indians is likely to be, it may be recalled that in the Reichstag, on the same day, during the debate on the Colonial Estimate, General Lieber (Imperial Party) said that the influence of Indian merchants in East Africa was a serious matter. The English Government, which itself took measures against Indian immigration, could not complain, if Germany did likewise. Dr. Solf, Minister for the Colonies, replying to General Libert, on the subject of Indian merchants in East Africa, said it was impossible to expel the Indians at once from East Africa, where they had gained a footing in thousands many years ago. He admitted, however, that their presence in the Colony was not desired.]

RACING AT HOME.

The Chester Cup Won Easily by Rathlea.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The result of the Chester Cup is as follows:—

Rathlea	1
Clarenceux	2
Southannan	3

Twelve ran.

THE RACE.—Won by a length and a half, a length between second and third.

BETTING at the start.—8 to 1 against Rathlea, 7 to 2 against Clarenceux, 9 to 1 against Southannan.

IT is probable that a new Veterinary College for the Punjab will have to be built at Lahore, the site of the present college being required in connection with the King Edward Memorial scheme for the extension of the Medical College Hospital. It is understood that three sites are available for the new college.

WAGONS SHORTAGE.

Railway Chairman's Indictment.

INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

Colonel Gracey, presiding at a meeting of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, referring to his visit to India, said he found all stations choked with goods owing to the inability of the neighbouring railways to convey goods to their destinations, mainly, apparently, owing to the want of rolling stock, thus causing, besides loss of earnings, enormous losses to merchants and farmers. The matter called for immediate and full investigation by the Government.

HOME RULE DEBATE.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the Ulster Threats.

LONDON, MAY 7.

On the resumption of the Home Rule debate in the Commons, to-day, Mr. Austen Chamberlain denied that the Bill was a remedy for the congestion in the House of Commons which, he said, would have continually to thresh out questions settled in Dublin, with the added complication that the action of the Commons would mean the reversal of a decision of a semi-independent Irish Parliament. The military danger, added Mr. Chamberlain, was profound, and the financial danger great.

He was not prepared to advise others to run into a danger which he in England, did not share; but if Ulster resisted then public opinion in England would not allow Ulster to be dragooned.

"You will have your Bill", said Mr Chamberlain, "and then go and wreck yourselves in the storm you have caused."

Mr. Samuel, replying for the Government, defended the financial provisions of the Bill. It was only just, he said, to provide for a deficit at the outset. When the Irish revenues increased, the deficit would be covered, the case would be reopened and Ireland would be given larger financial control.

Mr. Samuel said he was glad that Mr. Austen Chamberlain had repudiated the frenzied appeals of Ulster to resort to violence. In the course of the debate, he declared, all the larger arguments had been in favour of the Bill; only the petty ones against it.

Irish Member's Grim Forecast.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Mr. Robert McMordie, Mayor of Belfast, said it was absurd to belittle the movement in Ulster to raise an army. Trouble would start before the Bill was enacted. Every man in Ireland, able to afford it, possessed a rifle or a revolver. There were a hundred thousand revolvers in the hands of Unionists in the North of Ireland, while the Nationalists had between two and three hundred thousand.

The most notable of the other speakers on the Home Rule question were Mr. Neil Primrose and Mr. William Gladstone, both of whom supported the Bill.

TOLL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Grave Situation of People in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 7.

Owing to floods on the Mississippi, 875 square miles have been inundated. Agricultural losses alone in Louisiana amount to nearly two millions sterling.

Terrible sufferings are recorded and unless boats are hurried to the remote districts it is feared that hundreds of persons will perish.

[The Mississippi has exacted many dreadful toll from the inhabitants of the country through which it flows. Early in March 1882, 85,000 persons were rendered homeless, and many drowned, through floods in the lower valley. In March-April 1890 a disastrous inundation occurred when thousands of square miles were submerged, many towns isolated and communications cut off. Louisiana suffered greatly in the following April, the distress being such as to call for a special vote from Congress of dols 150,000. Two years later, in April 1892, destructive floods again occurred in which 250 lives were lost. An area of 1,500 square miles was covered near St. Louis and the damage was estimated at dols. 11,000,000. In 1900 destructive floods in central and southern Mississippi were again reported. Towns were isolated and many lives were lost. In 1903 there was a great rising of the river and appalling loss of life ensued.

On April 18th last a telegram from Memphis stated that a break in the main-line levee of the Mississippi River below Rosedale and another on the Arkansas River had added 25,000 to the list of flood sufferers. "The plight of thousands of homeless is pitiful" the message continued. "Many of them have been without food for days, and scores are suffering from lack of clothing. The railways are out, and relief work is being carried on by boats]

DUTCH NAVAL DEBATE.

Important Defeat of the Government.

THE HAGUE, MAY 7.

In the Second Chamber of the States General, M. De Savorin Lohmann withdrew his motion regarding the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire as to how the East Indies could best be defended.

This was in consequence of a declaration by the Premier that the Government wanted an examination of the defences in the East Indies quite independently of the present matter.

The refusal of a grant for a warship of 7,600 tons for service in the East Indies would cause great inconvenience, said the Premier.

The Chamber, however, finally rejected the grant by 63 votes to 26.

It is expected that the Minister of Marine will now resign.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The death is announced of Colonel William Dicken, D.S.O.

[Colonel William Popham Dicken entered the Madras Army in 1853, and before he retired commanded the 3rd Madras Light Infantry (now the 63rd Palamcottahs). In the Burmese Expedition of 1885-1887 he commanded the Toungoo and Nungyan columns (Pyinmana) and for his services was twice mentioned in dispatches, and received the medal for the campaign.]

MAJOR ASHMORE, Military Finance, is on special duty in connection with the Nicholson Committee.

SIKHS IN CANADA.

Appeal to the Secretary of State for India.

DEPORTATION OF WOMEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 8.

A message to the *Times*, from Toronto, states that at a mass meeting of Sikhs in the Sikh temple at Vancouver, an appeal was despatched to Lord Crewe to prevent the deportation of two Sikh ladies with their children, as ordered by the Dominion Government, and declaring that the deportation was a gross breach of Imperial unity.

The women should have sailed last week upon the steamer "Monteagle", but counsel appealed for a *Habeas Corpus*, declaring that the arrest of the women by the immigration officers was illegal, on the ground that their husbands having secured domicile their wives had also acquired domicile.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT.

First Award fails to Satisfy Welsh Workers.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The South Wales District Board, presided over by Lord St. Aldwyn, is the first to come to a decision under the Minimum Wage Act, and has granted underground labourers an advance of threepence a day. The men are dissatisfied with the decision and a conference of the Miners' Federation has been summoned.

BRITISH TRADE IN APRIL.

Export Returns Show Decrease of Nearly Three Millions.

LONDON, MAY. 8.

Imports for the month of April show an increase of £8,564,127 and exports a decrease of £2,805,329.

The principal increases in imports are cotton silk, and leather, while the decreases are in coal (£1,838,062), iron and steel (£1,041,557) wool (£531,000), and cotton, £203,000.

MR. J. A. BRYCE.

LONDON, MAY 7.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, would return to Washington in September.

CALCUTTA GRIEVANCES.

The Latest Charge against the Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Referring to the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika's* remarks that the new India Councils Bill in the House of Commons still leaves with the Madras Governor the right of officiating as Viceroy, if necessary. The *Empire* accuses the authorities of deliberate slight to Calcutta and Bengal and suggests the necessity of amendment.

WIRELESS IN INDIA.

Government to be Represented at International Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

An international radio-telegraph conference will shortly meet in London when several important questions affecting wireless will be discussed and settled. The Government of India will be represented by Mr. Dempster, lately Director-General of Telegraphs in India and the India Office by Mr. Kirk, Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraphs.

The wireless telegraph is working smoothly between Simla, Delhi, Allahabad and Calcutta and the system will continue to carry only the service message for the next three months. It is settled that Lahore will be equipped with a wireless installation before long.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Appointment of New Military Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

Captain T. G. J. Torrie, 27th Light Cavalry, has been appointed Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor with effect from 30th April, vice Captain the Hon. C. A. J. Annesley, who rejoins the staff of H. E. Lord Carmichael in Bengal.

BENCH AND BAR.

Annual Dinner Inaugurated in Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 8.

On the initiative of the judges of the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind a bench and bar dinner is being arranged with a view to bringing the judiciary and the bar of Sind into closer touch. This bench and bar dinner will be an annual function. The first dinner of the kind has been fixed to take place on 8th June, 1912, at Frere Hall, Karachi. Judges of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, District Judges, District Magistrates, First Class Subordinate Judges, senior and junior members of the Karachi Bar Association, some leading pleaders from Sind and a few select guests will take part in this unique function.

Dr. Gilbert White, Bishop of Carpentaria, speaking at St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, said his diocese had an area of about 600,000 square miles, with a population of not more than 4,000, scattered about in townships, mining camps, and on stations. He found the native extremely intelligent, but they valued women very lightly. He cited a case where a party of blacks had swum across the Mitchell River, at a place where it was swarming with alligators. He asked the man if they were afraid and they said they were not, because in a swing procession of that kind the alligators always seized the hindmost, and the women were placed last, and the oldest women last of all!

THE KHOST REBELLION.

Afghan Governor Reinforced by Tribal Volunteers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

The latest news from Khost states that Shahgashi Mohamed Akbar Khan, the Afghan Governor, has received reinforcements in the shape of about a thousand Kharoti tribesmen who have voluntarily come to his assistance. He has accordingly left the shelter of Matun Fort and is now in the civil post relying upon these volunteers and some tribal levies to protect him. He has a very large stock of ammunition and is distributing this freely among all who promise to help him.

The Afghan Moves into Persia.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 8.

The Afghan incursions into Persian territory, mentioned by the *Times* are, it is understood, in the vicinity of Seistan where a standing quarrel over irrigation rights exists. The rumours, recently, of raids in that direction from the Helmand Valley seem to be true. It is reported that Jehandad Khan Ghilzai Malik, who has a high reputation as a trader, has joined the Mangals and that the Jagis are also sending a contingent to assist in the renewed attacks on Matun.

SIMLA, MAY 8.

A Press Communique issued by the Foreign Office states:—

The Government of India have no confirmation of the report given in Reuter's telegrams of the 6th instant, regarding a raid by 200 armed Afghans into the Persian territotry. The report is probably a garbled version of the recent raids in the districts of Seistan and Kain by Persian Baluchis from the Sarhed.

MADRAS POLITICIANS.

Annual Conference now in Session.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 8.

At the Madras Provincial Conference, assembled to-day at Kumbakonam, Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Iyer, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates, referred to the Royal visit and its beneficent results to the country. He appealed to the landed aristocracy to spend their leisure and a portion of their income for the betterment of the country. He drew attention to three questions on which landholders in his district feel most strongly, viz, (1) revenue settlement, (2) cooly emigration, and (3) clearance of silt from irrigation channels.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer then delivered his presidential address, in course of which he referred to the Royal visit and administrative changes. In Madras, referring to Lord Carmichael, he said during the short time he was there he endeared himself to the people committed to his care. His creed was "trust in the people." Bengal will soon forget her grievances over the transfer of the capital to Delhi in contentment she will enjoy by being under the sway of one of the most levelheaded and broad-minded statesmen ever sent out to India. Referring to Lord Pentland, the Governor-designate of Madras, he offered him hearty good wishes and congratulated Madras upon having secured a statesman of his eminence to rule over her destinies. Public life in Madras, Financial Autonomy, Council Regulations, Provincial Autonomy, Industrial and Technical Education and General Education were other subjects dealt with in the speech.

ORISSA TENANCY BILL.

The "Statesman" and Lord Hardinge's "Defence."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

Commenting on the Communique explaining the Viceroy's action with reference to the Orissa Tenancy Bill the *Statesman* thinks that Lord Hardinge cannot be congratulated on his defence. It believes that the apology offered proves up to the hilt the justice of the complaints provoked by his action.

MADRAS, MAY 8.

The *Indian Patriot*, says:—"In the case of the Orissa Bill there was the remarkable fact that only the people who were affected by it were opposed to it. It was passed in spite of their opposition with the knowledge that four days hence they would be under a new Government with a separate local legislature which could better deal with local matters. If there was ever a case in which the Veto could be rightly and properly used it was the case of the Orissa Bill."

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Lord Hardinge will not Go to Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 8.

Although it is too early for any speculation of the Viceroy's autumn tour, yet it may be stated that the report current at Secunderabad that the Viceroy will revisit the Nizam's Dominions in October is incorrect. Lord Hardinge may visit Burma next autumn, but nothing has so far been definitely settled.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Anticipated Revenue Next Year of £930,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 8.

In their budget estimates, the Calcutta Port Commissioners anticipate a capital expenditure for the year of 49 1/3 lakhs. Debentures for fifty lakhs will be issued. The receipts are estimated at one hundred and forty lakhs, and the expenditure at one hundred and thirty-six lakhs, leaving a surplus of four lakhs.

It has been decided to erect a lych gate to commemorate the seven hundredth anniversary of the Penn Parish Church which has associations with the founder of Pennsylvania.

Captain Raold Amundsen has declined to go to Stockholm to lecture on his Antarctic trip. The Norwegian papers state that he was insulted by the Swedish Press and scientists when he returned from his expedition to the North-West passage; and he is now indignant because some Swedish papers have stated that he acted disloyally towards Captain Scott and his Antarctic expedition.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Another institution for soldiers will be opened at Bangalore very shortly.

The statement in the "Bengalee" that the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Dacca, is to be abolished is denied from Darjeeling.

The District Board of Tanjore has requested the President to forward to Lord Carmichael a silver casket, made locally, as a souvenir of his visit to the town.

Captain W. B. Roberts, of the 101st Grenadiers, has assumed charge of the duties of Secretary to the Southern India Rifle Association from Major H. Tatum, 101st Grenadiers.

The Government of India have sanctioned an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum to Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., late Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind.

The Hon. Secretary of the Mussoorie Band Fund states that out of the three thousand odd rupees required for the band fund only Rs. 96 were subscribed by visitors last year.

The Government of Bengal has invited a few representative landlords to go to Darjeeling for a meeting on May 20 to discuss the qualifications of voters in the landlords' electorates.

Mr. D. W. Charles has died at Bangkok from cholera. The deceased went there from India about eight years ago, and during the whole period of his stay in Bangkok worked with Messrs. A. Berli and Co.

The annual meeting of the Bangalore Horse Show Committee will be held to-morrow, when the following business will be transacted:—(1) To settle a date for the next horse show; and (2) to elect a new committee.

Mr. Arthur W. Wise, Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, having proceeded to Europe for six months, Mr. J. C. Mistree, Assistant Grand Secretary, has been appointed to act in his place.

The Colombo Wireless Station will be opened within the course of a month. The authorities are now only waiting for the Admiralty tests, but it is impossible to state at present when these will take place.

It may be taken as settled that there will be complete redistribution of Postal circles owing to the administrative changes in Bengal. Both provinces of Bengal and Bihar will have independent Postal circles and Assam in probability will also be given a circle of her own.

The Government of India have sanctioned the scheme for the formation of a central store in each of the nine Divisions in which will be stored all the field hospital equipments, field medical store depots, and the medical stores of general hospitals alloted to the Divisions.

The provincial museum at Lucknow, which has been reopened, will specialise in archæology, epigraphy and numismatics. The majority of the other collections have gone to the Canning College and the artware specimens to the School of Arts. The zoological collection is being reorganised by Mr. Dewar, the well known Ornithologist.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on the 18th instant, at Redhill, between Captain E. C. De Renzy Martin, 5th Goorkha Rifles, eldest son of Lieutenant General Sir A. R. Martin, K.C.B., and Lady Martin, and Miss Winifred, Hull, daughter of Mr. E. C. P. Hull, of Earlswood Mount, Surrey, and 45 Queen's Gate, London, and formerly of Madras.

It is said to be practically settled that the large open space attached to Kidderpore House, Calcutta, will be added to the Alipore Military lines, while another portion of the ground will be placed at the disposal of the Zoological Gardens. The building itself has not yet been definitely allocated, but it is thought that it will be handed over to the Calcutta Free School.

The extension of the railway from Dehra Dun to Rajpore is now fortunately coming nearer and nearer, and travellers are hailing with delight the mere thought of the vanishing prehistoric tonga, after which it will be a small thing to banish the equally out of date coolies. The estimated profits of this railway have been computed at something like 9 per cent.

The American Marathi Mission has suffered the loss of another missionary, Mrs. D. C. Churchill, wife of the Industrial Missionary of Ahmednagar. Mrs. Churchill died at Mahbleshwar on April 27, and the body was taken to Panchgani, where it was laid beside that of her father, Rev. Charles Harding. Her mother died only three months ago and was buried at Ahmednagar beside her brother Dr. George Harding, M. D. Two sisters survive Mrs. Churchill, Miss Mary Harding of Sholapur, and Mrs. Barr of Ahmednagar.

The s.s. "Osterley," which has just passed through Colombo from the Australian Colonies, had on board, en-route to London, some famous oarsmen, swimmers, riflemen, wrestlers, and scullers, who are proceeding to Stockholm to participate in the Olympic Games, which begin on the 29th proximo. They have some really good oarsmen in R. G. Fitzhardinge, H. Hanenstein, S. A. Middleton, T. C. Parker, J. A. Eyrie, S. Anders, E. R. Barker, and K. Heritage, while the swimmers are equally good. Miss Fanny Durack and Miss Mina Wylie are two excellent lady swimmers and were as good as W. Langworth, H. Hardwick, C. Healy and L. Boardman. The world famous athlete, Jack Donaldson, the Victorian sprinter, who met Postle last month, and was beaten, is perhaps, the most interesting athlete going out from the Commonwealth.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

Public Memorial for Reduced Fares.

THE people's memorial to the Bombay Corporation protesting against permitting the Tramways Co. to continue the enhanced fares for another three years, which has already been published in the "Bombay Gazette," is being largely signed.

It was arranged that the matter should come before the Corporation Special Tramways Committee at their meeting on May 2, but it was postponed.

The document has been signed by over 8,000 persons of all communities. Europeans and Anglo-Indians who travel from the suburbs to town and back every day are signing the memorial and apparently share the grievance of the Indian community.

BOMBAY SUGAR TRADE.

Quarrel with the Corporation over Town Dues.

The dispute between the Bombay Municipal Corporation and consignees in the sugar trade, referred to by Mr. D. E. Wacha at a recent meeting of the Corporation, is on a question of the town dues payable.

No actual cessation of work has taken place, but work is going on slowly. A settlement has not yet been arrived at, but negotiations are proceeding.

On August 15 next the Duke of Connaught, in his capacity of Governor-General of Canada will open the memorial tower, which is being erected at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the fringe of the Public Park, there, which was presented to the town by Sir Sandford Fleming, the celebrated Canadian engineer and millionaire. Not only Canada, but the other Dominions of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have subscribed towards the cost of the tower, which is designed to commemorate the grant of representative and responsible government to Nova Scotia in 1758, contemplated in retrospect as the earliest concession of Home Rule made to any British Colony.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

APPREHENSIONS AND MISAPPREHENSIONS.

I took occasion to observe, a few weeks back, that the London Moslem League was much too premature in asking the Secretary of State for India to safeguard Moslem interests, when the provinces were granted autonomous administration, as foreshadowed in the despatch of the Government of India. The London *Times* also, taking the League's petition for its text, has devoted an article to the correction of the misapprehensions which have arisen in consequence of the despatch, and its interpretation of this part of the famous document strikes me as generally fair and accurate. Our rulers have recognized the propriety of giving "gradually" a larger measure of autonomy to provincial administrations, the Government of India, in the exercise of its supreme authority, retaining to itself the power to interfere in the case of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting its functions to matters of imperial concern. These words have quickened the ambition of many Indian politicians who have arrived at the comfortable conclusion that the era of devolution and federalism is drawing nigh. While they have raised high hopes and expectations among the Nationalists, they have been regarded with serious misgivings in other quarters. The *Times* has frankly admitted "that Indians may reasonably look ultimately for even larger facilities for debating and controlling public affairs in the legislative assemblies, as well as an increasing share of the higher posts in the public service, is happily no longer a subject for dispute." But the United States of India is just a vision and a dream at present. It is a very long way off, and the question must, therefore, be dismissed as being outside the pale of practical politics. The despatch was conceived in a generous and liberal spirit. Associated as it was with the Royal pronouncement at Delhi, it was the right spirit appropriate to the occasion. Had it ever occurred to its authors that any portion of it was likely to make some of us restless and restive, they might have expressed their sentiments in language more guarded and reserved. What we should aim at for the present is to secure a larger measure of decentralization for the provinces, as recommended by the Commission appointed on the question. We have already retreated a great deal from the system of rigid centralization adopted by Lord Curzon. The fetters which encumbered local Governments have been loosened, and the despatch may be interpreted as laying down the policy for granting greater freedom and independence to the provinces, in course of time. There is no occasion for impatience, and I am conservative enough to deprecate feverish haste. The great reforms which have been conceded, although they are working well, cannot be said to have yet passed out of the experimental stage. Let them mature and fructify before the next step forward is decided upon. We can only proceed safely from stage to stage. We cannot step across an yawning chasm. Some of us are talking, as if self-government must synchronize with the millennium, as if self-government is the best form of rule always in every conceivable circumstance. Rather than cherish wild dreams, let us set about the work we have to do, and that is a very great deal to do.

MR. GOKHALE'S CONTENTION.

I AM rather surprised to find that the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale has joined the ranks of the politicians who are eager to pin the Government down to "the policy of autonomy for the different provinces" enunciated at Delhi. At the dinner given to him by the Ripon Club, prior to his departure for Europe, he observed that it was a policy "to which the word, not only of the Government of India, or the Secretary, of State, but, in a way that of the King-Emperor himself, now stood committed." Such a peremptory claim made on the strength of the despatch indicates the spirit of the lawyer wanting to take advantage of a lapse, a flaw or a weakness in the case of the opposite party. Supposing the Government really meant all that some people choose to read into the despatch, there is no reason why they should now be so anxious to withdraw from the policy voluntarily enunciated by them. Granting, again, that they had made the announcement exactly as interpreted by the Indian Nationalists, without considering it fully in all its bearings, it is not right that the rulers should be pressed to give effect to it, simply because they had made it. The mere making of the announcement, moreover, does not render it independent of time and place and circumstance, and it savours of maladroitness to drag in the name of the King in a highly controversial matter in which, to start with, there is a wide difference of opinion as to the exact meaning of the Government. Mr. Gokhale took the occasion to express his deep thankfulness for the Minto-Morley reforms. He says that whereas he was a pessimist, four years ago, he was now an optimist, hopeful and confident. He dwelt upon the great opportunities which now lay before his countrymen, and said that "if they realized the responsibilities which those opportunities brought in their train, there was no doubt that their progress would be much more rapid in the future than it had been in the past." He furnishes in his own person a bright example of strenuous work with an overpowering sense of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon popular representatives under the new order, and he can give no better advice to his countrymen than to follow his own example.

IRRECONCILEABLE STILL!

It is time the commercial community of Calcutta assumed a saner and more dignified attitude towards the changes announced at the Delhi Durbar. The wild and bitter invective, which might have been considered natural in the heat of the moment, is no longer excusable, and I hope the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will profit by the sage counsel given to them by leading Anglo-Indian papers, barring one or two local exceptions. The change of capital is an accomplished fact, and it is fruitless fighting against destiny. Yet some of them still talk of sending a deputation, charged with their grievances, to England. They want to prime sympathetic members of Parliament with their wrongs, and have discovered that there was great virtue, after all, in questions put to Ministers in the House of Commons on Indian affairs. "They knew perfectly well," observed a speaker at a recent meeting of the Chamber, "That the Government of India tremble at the questions asked in Parliament by the most insignificant member." They will laugh no longer at "the Member for India," if he will only espouse their own cause. The Parliament, we are told, was inveigled into acquiescence in the changes by "false and misleading statements." The changes were fraught with grave dangers to the State, which might be averted, to some

extent, if only the Department of Commerce and Industry were located in Calcutta! The Government of India have been doing their best to soothe the susceptibilities of the commercial community of Calcutta, but they are inconsolable and irreconcileable as ever. It is proposed that the Director of Commerce shall visit annually, for a stated period, Calcutta, Bombay and other important trade centres, that he may keep in touch with the developments of trade and commerce in all parts of India. For the more satisfactory performance of this duty, it is suggested that there should be two Directors, one for the Eastern Circle and the other for the Western Circle; and granting that the duplication of the office, with the consequent expenditure, is necessitated by the requirements of the country, it may be supposed that Calcutta would be satisfied with the arrangement. But she wants the Department to establish its head-quarters in Calcutta. She wishes evidently to secure a virtual monopoly of its attentions. Was not Calcutta "the most important, financially and commercially, of all India's cities?" And was there not a great difference between the European merchants of Calcutta and those of Bombay? It was gravely propounded that it was the merchants of Calcutta that had a real and permanent stake in the country and not these others. The difference between them was "the difference between investment in movable and immovable property." It really regret this woeful exhibition of temper and petulance. The merchants of Calcutta might have been expected to furnish a better example to the people around. But they have broken down under the stress of circumstances.

DION.

REPAIRS TO THE "RISALDAR."

Oxygen Used for First Time in Indian Works.

As was stated in these columns some time ago, the steamer "Risaldar," a new vessel built in Glasgow for the Asiatic Steamship Co., was badly damaged on her maiden voyage out in a collision with a Clan line steamer in Suez harbour. The steamer was taken to Calcutta for repairs which are being carried out by the Shalimar Works (Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.). Work was commenced while the steamer lay in the stream at Prinsep's Ghat and is now being continued in No. 2 Port Commissioners' Dry Dock. The repairs are the more interesting to local engineers when it is noted that, for the first time in the annals of ship-repairing on the Hooghly, the oxy-acetylene blowpipe has been introduced. The Linde British Refrigeration Co., on an oscillating staging at Prinseps Ghat and again in the dry dock, have demonstrated that the oxy-acetylene cutter will very soon supersede the old, laborious and noisy methods of cutting out rivets and ripping out ships' plating.

Oxygen has been harnessed in India and the silence of the new method captivates one almost as much as the rapidity: no noise, only a shower of fast dying sparks after the 6,000°. (Fah.) flame has brought the metal to a state of incandescence. The combustion of the metal is then completed by the discharge of a fine jet of oxygen, it being a well-known fact that a jet of oxygen directed upon a previously heated spot of metal ignites it with the result that the metal, acting as its own fuel, burns rapidly away in the form of iron oxide.

Rapidity, however, more than silence, appeals to the ship-owner and ship repairer. A representative of the "Statesman" saw one of the "Risaldar's" bow plates, 4 feet 6 inches, wide and half an inch thick cut through its full width, in six minutes—9 inches of half-inch plate per minute. By the old hammer and chisel method, a gang of four men would take a working day to accomplish this. But it is not the saving of wages, it is the saving in time that counts when ships' days are valuable, and, for instance, coal freights to Bombay are Rs. 9 per ton.

The blowpipe was also used for cutting out the plating and stem rivets, (the counter-sunk heads being fused out leaving the plates intact) at a speed far in excess of the pneumatic drills and in time, and probably in a very short time, the drilling squad will give way in India, as has happened at Home, to the solitary mistry with the blowpipe which is eminently portable, and can be operated in confined spaces where the hatchet cannot be conveniently worked, nor the hammer swung. The blowpipe also plays an important part in constructional work; the repair of steam boilers, boiler flues and other apparatus "in situ," the manufacture of safes, the fusion welding of pipes and the joints in metallic casks, etc.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHISTS.

Celebration of Lotus Day—Blavatsky and Olcott.

A public meeting of the Bombay Theosophical Society was held last evening in Blavatsky Lodge, to celebrate White Lotus Day, Mr. J.V. Dalal presiding. In opening the proceedings the chairman said they had met on White Lotus Day, the anniversary of the death of Madame Blavatsky, the founder of the movement. It was not a day of sorrow for they believed that death was as essential as birth and it was only in the grateful memory of their great founders, Madame Blavatsky, Colonel Olcott and other members of the Theosophical Society, who had departed from among them. It was a day when all the Theosophists of the world met together in different parts of the world, as he had already stated, in grateful memory of the departed souls, and to exchange views. For the latter object three members of the Society had consented to address the meeting and the subjects selected for the occasion, were: "H. P. Blavatsky and her message," "The life and work of Colonel Olcott" and "The work done by the Theosophical Society."

Mr. Jehangir Sorabji said that a great person (Madame Blavatsky) came to this world to remove the former belief that the whole world, the universe, including the sun and the moon, and the planets, and the stars, was a mere mechanical arrangement: that man himself was also a mechanical contrivance and that the mechanism worked without any purpose or motive. But that great and masterly person started the movement and established the Theosophical Society to explain spiritualism. The heart was not a mere mechanical pump as many thinkers told them, but it was the medium of finding the true light. The message of "H. P. B." was "know and see the within." "Within" was the heart and if they knew their own "within" they would soon find the light. The dogma preached by that great founder of the movement was "True Universal Brotherhood."

Mrs. Powell then read an outline of Colonel Olcott's life from the time that he joined the American army upto the hour of his death in his beloved home in India amidst his dear and devotedly attached friends. Mrs. Powell detailed the work done by the late Colonel Olcott in connection with the Theosophical movement in India and referred to the great precept of this devoted and zealous supporter of Madame Blavatsky, which was to drown and sink personality. The lecturer then described the ceremony and service at his funeral. It was as international as his own views. A Buddhist priest said the prayers, then a Brahmin, then a Parsi brother, then a Christian Theosophist; lastly, Mrs. Besant read the service according to their own rites.

Mr. Vaidya then spoke on the work done by the Society. He said that any amount of reading of philosophy and its literature would not help a person to understand philosophy unless he paused, meditated and contemplated as dictated by the principles of Theosophy.

The chairman spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said the triumph of their Society depended upon the dogma of Universal Brotherhood. The Theosophical Society welcomed on their platform representatives of all castes and creeds, believers of any religion or faith, and they preached and practised toleration. He urged his hearers to sink personality and embrace every person as they all were children of one father.

The Zodiac dirigible, "Cap taine Ferber," to whose splendid flights over the capital Paris has became so accustomed, left there in mail week for a campaign of inspection along the eastern frontier.

MAHABLESHWAR.

Opening of the New Hindu Gymkhana.

THE CASE FOR THE HILLS.

The opening ceremony of the Sir Chhatra Singhji Hindu Gymkhana at Mahableshwar was performed by His Excellency, Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, on Saturday. The buildings of the Gymkhana occupy a very prominent position on the hills commanding some lovely scenery and presenting a most magnificent and picturesque view of the lake which lies in the valley, surrounded on all sides by thick groves of trees. These buildings have been erected by public subscriptions raised for the purpose, and public thanks are due to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Purshotam Vishram Mavji, J.P., of Bombay, and M. V. Joshi, of Amraoti. Many of the European, Parsi, and Mahomedan communities were present.

Their Excellencies arrived at 5-20 and were received at the entrance of the pavilion by the President of the Gymkhana, His Highness Maharana Sir Chhatra Singhji of Rajpipla and the Members of the Managing Committee, conducted them to the dais. After Their Excellencies had taken their seats the Hon. Secretary Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mavji read the report.

While the report was being read, a storm burst, to the confusion and disappointment of all present. The guests at once moved into the Club hall, where light refreshments were placed on nicely decorated tables. It rained steadily for half an hour and then cleared up again. The proceedings of the meeting were continued in the Club Hall.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. H. the Maharana Sir Chhatra Singhji of Rajpipla having requested His Excellency to declare the Gymkhana open, Sir George Clarke said:—

This is the third ceremony in connection with the inauguration of valuable institutions on these beautiful hills in which I have had the honour to take part. The Parsi Gymkhana of which I laid the foundation stone in 1910 is now in full use and must be a charming meeting place and source of healthful recreation. The sanitorium of old Mahableshwar so generously erected by Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mavji which I opened in the same year must have been a great boon to large numbers of tired or sick people and now a Hindu Gymkhana has reached the stage of accomplishment and I warmly congratulate all who had worked to give their community the great advantages of a Club in these delightful surroundings.

His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, who is one of the wisest and kindest of rulers, always considerate of the interest of his subjects, gave the first impetus to the movement by a fine contribution. The Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country and Hindu gentlemen who realised the need of a social centre for their community followed his example, and in a short time, as we have been told, a sum was collected sufficient to justify the starting of the building which has now been completed. I am very glad that Government were able to provide a site on easy terms for such an eminently beneficent undertaking and as we can all see, you have certainly obtained a commanding position providing glorious views of our wonderful ghat scenery.

SYLVAN MAHABLESHWAR.

While I hope that the sylvan character of Mahableshwar will always be preserved, there is ample room for large developments in the future and the more hard-working people who come here for change of air and rest the better their work will be done. As you all know the strong tendency in Western countries, including the United States, is towards town life, and this tendency is beginning to show itself in India. I will not weary you by attempting to analyse the causes which are bringing about a slow but momentous change in the habits of mankind. I confess that I am myself a confirmed lover of the life of a great city and I find in it a strong stimulus to work and a plentiful source of ideas. But unquestionably there is another side of our nature which we cannot neglect without impairing our faculties. To a much greater extent now than in the past the men who play a leading part in public affairs, or who direct public opinion dwell too continuously in towns and this is not an unmixed advantage. It may tend towards a disproportionate consideration of town interests in relation to those of the great body politic even in countries which like India depend and must always depend mainly upon the land. As education steadily spreads in India I trust that it will not have effect of drawing to our cities men for whom there is not adequate employment or of diminishing interest in the life of the cultivators which must continue to be vitally important. For the individual city dweller I believe that occasional contact with nature is essential. In towns our observation is apt to be concentrated upon human arrangements which are necessarily artificial and full of defects. Here we are brought face to face with the work of God and we can study the economy of nature in its varied perfections. Surely the maintenance of a just and even balance of mind requires that we should from time to time be brought into contemplation of the working of eternal laws as a corrective to all that is transitory and inconclusive.

BENEFITS OF PURE AIR.

I hope that one result of the opening of this Gymkhana will be to bring more Hindus to Mahableshwar in the years to come. Rest in this pure air, the active exercise which will be promoted and the inspiring scenery will confer moral and physical benefits that cannot be exaggerated. But I look upon the establishment of an institution like this as having a deep significance apart from the direct benefits which its members will enjoy. It is a sign of the times and of the social revolution which is gradually proceeding in India. It means a closer association of interest and a freer exchange of ideas among members of the Hindu community. That special arrangements are being made for the accommodation and comfort of the ladies is an excellent feature. The Report has told us of the hope "that this Institution will promote good-will not only amongst its members, but between members of this and other sister institutions." I most cordially endorse this hope and I am glad that, while you will preserve the Hindu character of this club, you do not propose to exclude altogether the members of other communities. We cannot have too much good will in and between the various communities of India, and a Gymkhana like this can undoubtedly help in this direction. We may, therefore, regard it as a means, however small, towards the nationhood which I trust that India will gradually build up out of her diverse elements. Social consolidation is what India most needs, and if Indian leaders of opinion would unite in proclaiming a truce to politics for a time and in setting about the work of social reorganisation which lies ready to their hands, they would be surprised at the progress that the country would infallibly achieve.

I have now the honour to declare the Maharana Shri Chhatra Singhi Gymkhana to be open. Lady Clarke and I will not be able to watch its development; but we are quite sure that it will receive increasing support and will accomplish its object of drawing the Hindu visitors to Mahableshwar together in closer bonds of brotherhood and sisterhood while promoting friendly intercourse and happy relations with other communities whose hearty cooperation is essential for the advancement of India.

A vote of thanks to Their Excellencies was proposed by Sir Gangadharrao Balasaheb Patwardhan, the Chief of Miraj (Senior), who in a nice little speech expressed the sense of gratitude of the meeting to Their Excellencies. He was supported by the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey.

The proceedings then terminated.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, reported from 6 a.m. on the 7th May to 6 a.m., on the 8th May:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	14	12
Same date last year	38	34
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		106
Same date last year		117

"WHAT is UTEODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE UNKNOWN STEERSMAN.

"Irene Burn" has achieved a really fine piece of work in her novel "The Unknown Steersman." It has all the qualifications which are indispensable to the creation of first-class fiction. The style is clear and forcible, the plot is fresh and cleverly managed and the dialogue unforced. Irene Burn's characterization is perhaps her strongest point, it bears the impress of literary maturity. Her handling is throughout so skilful that the framework of the tale does not, as is so often the case, ever peep through its covering. Above all, the book possesses the supreme merit of being interesting. We feel that the characters are living people with whose doings we are intimately concerned. The peculiar social system which exists in India alone, is well described: the ex-memsahib who peruses the pages of "The Unknown Steersman" will be enabled to breathe a whiff of the veritable Indian atmosphere while to those stay-at-homes whose acquaintance with the country has been made at second-hand through the medium of books, this picture of India will appear with all the fidelity and sharpness of outline of a photograph, and will be a valuable addition to their library of Anglo-Indian romances. The interest of the story centres in two women, Mrs. Lang, and Celia Ferriby, a girl cousin who comes out to stay with the Langs. Celia is a child at heart, owing to her peculiar up-bringing; she is eager for experience and for the magic world of romance which has hitherto been carefully kept out of the range of her vision. Celia's innocence proves to be an ineffectual safe-guard, and Mrs. Lang discovers that in selfish blindness she has allowed the girl to drift into an unfortunate affair, the existence of which, in her careless egotism, she had never suspected. Her salvation and that of Celia, are ultimately worked out by difficult and laborious methods, her blind efforts at restitution are ultimately crowned with the success which all sincere endeavour deserves. Miss. Burn, faithful to her ideal of realism, allows the man to escape unpunished, unless we may reckon a few uneasy hours as retribution. Eve Lang is quite the most interesting character in the book. The contrast betweenjher and Celia is cleverly balanced, and the light and shade values are brought out with the true artistic touch. One quotation will suffice to illustrate the humorous discernment and the indulgent mockery with which the authoress illuminates her descriptions:—"The perfect A. D. C., is not often found. Sir George Rendal, with his usual talent had discovered one to pick up Lady Rendall's pocket handkerchief and to arrrange the flowers for the dinner-table... Captain Riplingham's other claim to perfection was his welcoming smile which could outlast the hot minutes from twelve to two on a Monday morning, when Lady Randall received, and Sir George fled with his secretary to the innermost shrine. Truly his method was perfection. Raising the cards from the tray tendered by the uppermost of the string of chaprassis that extended from the carriage door to the top step, Captain Riplingham always received the names with the surprised delight of one upon whom too much joy is suddenly showered, looking down upon the advancing face that belonged to the card, his radiant smile showed the caller that she was the one woman for whom he waited. Clasping her hand and edging her swiftly through the entrance hall, with his beautiful curls bent towards her hat, he murmured intense assurances of his pleasure in her coming until they were actually in the presence, and he had delivered his charge to Lady Rendall. Then he glided back with all speed to repeat his tireless smile." The author is to be congratulated on this, her second literary venture. Discriminating readers at home and in India will look forward eagerly to another volume from her pen.

MY LADY CASTLEMAINE.

"Barbara Villiers, one of the Merry Monarch's favourites, is not in herself an attractive personality. She was unscrupulous, avaricious and wholly unmoral. The word is used advisedly, her affection for Charles the Second was entirely an interested one; it had its origin and being in ambition and greed: her almost insatiable gluttony for wealth was hard to appease even in the prodigal days when gold flowed like a river into the coffers of those who had the beauty or the wit to please the King. Charles was not Barbara's first lover; if we may judge from her letters she had felt the glow of a genuine passion for Chesterfield, who, wary and worldly, was not the man to sacrifice his prospects for the sake of a pair of bright eyes. Barbara's letters to him are written in the true romantic vein. She upbraids him for the indifference he displays towards her when she is ill. It is not difficult to understand the tardiness of which he was guilty, Barbara's sickness was that of small-pox, of which doubtless he had a pardonable fear. The scourge seems to have been lenient towards her lovely features, Pepys, that inveterate and unexcelled gossip, repeats over and over again the tale of her charms. He records the crowds that stood agape as the fair Castlemaine passed by in the hey-day of her beauty and glory. The King's marriage scarcely affected her position, poor Catherine, exiled and forlorn, was soon made to realize that she need not hope to win a permanent place in the King's fickle affections. Barbara's star commenced to wane when that of the Lovely Stewart rose in the firmament. The child of sixteen, beautiful and demure, seems to have known intuitively many of the secrets which even clever women take a long lifetime to discover. The novelty of her determined resistance seemed merely to heighten Charles' admiration for the ingenue, and presently we find the Castlemaine resorting to desperate expedients to prove to the world that she has not been supplanted. A more formidable rival than the circumspect Stewart soon appeared, a Mademoiselle de la "Kerouaille," who afterwards became the famous Duchess of Portsmouth. Charles did not wholly discard the Castlemaine. He made her Duchess of Cleveland, and continued to accede to her demands for money. Long after Charles' death, Barbara lived in luxury and played a leading part in society. She arranged advantageous marriages for her numerous offspring and Sir Godfry Kneller's portrait in the National Portrait Gallery shews a handsome white-haired old lady sitting demurely, book in hand, self-possessed and apparently unrepentant. The author sums her up in a few trenchant words, "Barbara Villiers is scarcely likely to be forgotten, while the combination of a face of eminent beauty, and the heart of an utter rake, has any attraction for weak mankind."

THE GATEWAY TO SPENSER.

The consideration that children receive nowadays is really wonderful. Their taste is carefully considered and an organized attempt is made to form it upon the best possible model, and to educate it to appreciate classical forms. Needless to say the process of unconscious education requires immense care; children have no suspicion that they are being taught anything, if such an idea were to occur to them, the charm of the books would vanish immediately, and a rebellious spirit would awaken in nursery and school-room. Amongst the pre-digested classics which deserves an honoured place on the children's shelf, Emily Underdown's "Gateway to Spenser" is deserving of special mention. The Allegory is relegated to a place in the dim background, and the adventures of Una, Florizell, and the rest, make their own romantic appeal to the childish imagination. Many grown-ups who have abandoned Spenser's poem after reading a canto or two with growing confusion of mind, will welcome this simple paraphrase as a means of finding out what the whole thing is about; they can afterwards return to the archaic English of the original with new enlightenment to lend them patience. The simplicity of Miss Underdown's style brings the stories perfectly within the range of childish comprehension. The authoress has to a marvellous degree, preserved the poetic language and the atmosphere which makes Spenser's Faerie Queen one of the brightest gems of poesy. A word must be said in praise of the illustrations. There are sixteen full page coloured plates by F. C. Pape, and almost every page is adorned with a charming marginal picture, so that scarcely a single incident or character remains unrepresented. Parents, Aunts, and other benevolent folk who are on the lookout for a really choice gift-book, will do well to make a note of Emily Underdown's retold tales from Spenser.

* FICTION.—The Unknown Steersman by Irene Burn—(Fisher Unwin.)

* BIOGRAPHY.—My Lady Castlemaine by Philip W. Sergeant, B.A., (Hutchinson and Co.)

* JUVENILE.—The Gateway to Spenser by Emily Underdown. (Nelson and Sons.)

POLICE COURTS.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Heavy Fine on a Bombay Mill Manager.

Before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Dr. L.W. Baptista, acting Deputy Health Officer, charged R. L. Ugrankar, manager of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, with negligently using or permitting to be used the furnaces of the company's mill so that they did not, as far as practicable, consume their own smoke complying with the Municipal Act.

The prosecution case was that the Municipality watched the mill chimney on the 6th, 11th and 25th March last and as a result, it was ascertained that on the first occasion there was a period of 27 minutes 35 seconds; on the second, 29 minutes 20 seconds, and on the third, 30 minutes 08 seconds of dense and black smoke, each, per hour.

Mr. B. H. Hewett, who was examined as an expert by the Municipality, said the excessive emission of smoke was caused by forcing the furnace which should have been fitted with a smoke consuming appliance.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 600 as the offence was his second.

His Worship next disposed of the case against Mr. Tulsidas Jugjiwandass engineer of the Victoria Mills, on a similar charge. His Worship convicted this accused and fined him Rs. 100.

RIVAL SOAPS.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, took up the case in which Mr. E. D. Cooper, a Parsi, answered a summons obtained on behalf of Messrs. Chiozza and Turchi, manufacturers of "Salutas" Soap, for importing soap alleged to bear counterfeit labels.

The pleader for the complainant asked for permission to lead no evidence as the defendants had satisfactorily explained the circumstances in which the soap with the objectionable labels and wrappers were imported from Japan. They did not know the labels were colourable imitation and had undertaken not to import any more and to destroy those they had in their possession.

The accused was discharged.

A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

Inspector Power charged Soonderji Bhogilal, a Hindu lad of fourteen, before Mr. Kemp, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 263, which he had collected on behalf of his master.

It was stated that the accused boy was a relative of the complainant and lived and boarded in the latter's house, collected the money and absconded to Nasik. Information was given to the police and the accused was arrested. The accused said that when passing Gaswadi lane he saw a crowd and stopped to see what the matter was. After going on a few paces he discovered he had been robbed of all but Rs. 33. Fearing his master would be angry he went away to Nasik and thence to Ahmedabad.

The Magistrate ordered the boy to be sent to the reformatory school for five years.

AN INSOLENT SERVANT.

Before Mr. Kemp, Mrs. Cheeks appeared to answer to a charge of assault preferred against her by her servant, Peter D'Souza. The complainant alleged that he was told to bring knives and forks several times. As he did not do it, the accused went into the kitchen and struck him with a cane and gave him several blows. His mother, who was also in the accused's service, supported the evidence of her son. The defendant pleaded that the boy was rude and insolent. He clung to her and to get free from him she had to use the cane. Summons dismissed.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Chotalal Patember, a mehta in the employ of Khan Bahadhur H. H. Bhimadiwalla, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 600. The complainant said that in the accused's absence his books were examined and he alleged that sums amounting to about Rs. 600 had been embezzled.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 350, or a further term of four months. If the fine was paid Rs. 300 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

DISHONEST POLICE SEPOY.

Before Mr. Setalvad, Inspector Walker, yesterday, charged Imam Hyder, a police sepoy, with concealment of stolen property. The complaint was that the accused, in his official capacity, searched the house of Narayen Kanoo who was suspected of committing a theft in Parel. He found six gold studs and kept them. The man was subsequently arrested by another policeman in connection with the same offence and then gave away the accused. The accused pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Fifth Bombay Provincial Conference.

The Bombay Temperance Council will hold the Fifth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference on Friday and Saturday, the 31st May and 1st June, at the Epworth Heights Hall, Lonavla.

Part of the business to be transacted at this Conference is as follows:—(1) Urging the extension of the powers of the Advisory Excise Committees; (2) recommending the introduction of direct temperance teaching in schools; (3) urging the Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the causes of the serious increase in the consumption of liquor, and to devise means to check such increase; (4) urging the later opening and earlier closing than at present of all liquor shops, and the entire closing of such shops on holidays; (5) urging the prohibition of opening liquor shops at fairs and similar gatherings; (6) consideration of a proposed memorial to the Secretary of State; and (7) urging the prevention of children being allowed into liquor shops.

Adopting measures to extend temperance among the masses by open air addresses, lantern lectures, etc., and through the agency of the religious heads and caste leaders.

A few papers on important phases of the temperance movement will also be read and discussed.

Reports from temperance societies will be welcomed, and time will be provided for their being read.

Suggestions from temperance workers on appropriate subjects for consideration in addition to those enumerated above will be gratefully received, but should reach the Secretaries on or before the 20th May, 1912.

Every Temperance Society and other bodies in active sympatay with the temperance cause, are respectfully invited to appoint delegates to the proposed conference.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 25 years.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Beasch's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, May 3.

The results of the Cambridge Preliminary Examination add another proof of the teaching strength of St. Ann's Convent School at Secunderabad, under the direction of Rev. Sister M. Constance and her able assistants. Out of eleven pupils who sat seven obtained passes (giving a percentage of nearly 64) and these were Misses Phillis Chamrette, Effic Marett Alice Andrade, Convie Peters, Leris De-Prazar, Eileen Watson and Maud Hoars. In the case of Miss Nita Bright, a revaluation of papers has been claimed as the Lady Superior of the Convent was firmly of opinion that this pupil ought to have passed with ease.

A meeting of the old boys, present teachers and friends of the Chadderghaut All Saints Institution has been called for and will be held this evening at Mr. Fano's bungalow in a New Lane opposite St. George's Church, the object being to invite opinions as to how a suitable entertainment might be given the present Rector of that school on his feast day, 29th June next. The older generation here owe a load of gratitude to the All Saints Institution which previous to a quarter of a century ago imparted sound education to all and sundry free of cost, under the guidance of the late Father P. Caprotti, who succeeded Dr. Barbaro as Bishop of Hyderabad in 1882 and died in 1897. This evening's meeting ought to be a success seeing what work the Rev. P. Garbelli has done to improve every branch of All Saints' School which is open to Christians of all denominations and even to Mahomedans and Hindus as well.

On the departure of Rev. F. Nuttall, the Chaplain of Bolarum, on leave, Rev. Harry Clement Loasby, M.A., Chaplain of Wellington, will officiate as Chaplain of Bolarum (Deccan).

The Hon'ble the Resident has reappointed Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C. I. E., a Lay Trustee, of St. John's Church at Secunderabad.

A statistical statement just issued shows that for the quarter ending 31st March last, the mortality in the Cantonment of Secunderabad from all causes totalled 2,192, of which number plague claimed 1,230 or more than half.

Sugarcane plantation in some of the districts in H. H. the Nizam's dominions has not been a lucrative business to farmers. Either due to the soil or the depredation of parasites, the canes suffer a great deal and as a result the crops are poor. The farmer, hitherto when he found the soil to interfere with the steady growth of the canes, used supporting posts and the practice became so destructive to the forests that the conservator found it imperative to raise the price. But to the rescue of both farmer and forest, comes the expert who was deputed to make a searching investigation in certain districts. This gentleman is distinctly of opinion that the destruction of sugarcane is attributable solely to the parasite that feeds on the roots of the cane. This discovery must now lead to the ultimate extermination of the pest.

HYDERABAD, May 6.

The recent removals from office of highly placed officers of the State came upon the people with a suddenness and unexpectedness almost dramatic: So much so indeed, that anything after that was believable. For example yesterday rumour said that H. E. the Prime Minister was commanded to relinquish the reins of government and another nobleman, who had no other claim except his connection with the Cabinet Council, was named as his successor. Later on this story was modified to the effect that Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., had tendered his resignation. This morning, inquiry in a reliable quarter elicited that the Minister, who for some days back was excused from making the usual salaam, had requested an interview with his Highness. In the present state of public affairs it is most unlikely that the Nizam would contemplate parting with his Minister who enjoyed the confidence of his late father and consistently maintained friendly relationship between his Government and the Government of India. Of course, it is understood that secret investigation into some important matters are going on and some heads of departments are not quite comfortable. The political outlook takes one back to the days when Sir Asman Jah and Sir Vicaro'-Oomra were, one after the other, Prime Minister.

H. H. the Nizam's High Court which was a few months ago removed from Sir Asman Jah's Khana Bagh to the town hall in the Public Gardens, is about to be removed again to Lake Kote alongside the Telephone Exchange, opposite Nawab Salar Jung's Palace, and will be located there till the old High Court building in the city which had been razed and constructed on a new site, is ready.

At the meeting convened at Mr. F. Fano's bungalow in Chudderghaut Rs. 105 was subscribed on the spot to give an entertainment to Rev. F. P. Garbelli, the present popular Rector of All Saints Institution, in celebration of his feastday on the 29th June next. Further collections are being made from past students, friends and well-wishers of the institution.

PARSIS AND PLAGUE.

Preventive Operations Last in 1910-11.

The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties have published a statement, from September 1910 to December 1911, dealing with the anti-plague operations. These were mostly conducted in the same manner as during the preceding years, and on the following lines:—The establishment of a special Parsee Hospital during the months of the recrudescence of the epidemic, and of a Special Parsee Ward in connection with the Mahratha Hospital during the other months. The establishment of Health Camps; and affording monetary assistance to poor families.

The Parsee fever hospital was located, as in the five previous years, in the building kindly built by Bai Jarbai Nawrojee Wadia in memory of her parents on the land of the Parsee Punchayet at Chowpatti. The hospital was reopened on the 6th of April, 1911, and closed on the 30th June, 1911.

This is the twelfth year that the hospital has been under the medical charge of Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, and the Trustees have the pleasure to repeat as usual their appreciation of the manner in which he conducts the hospital.

During the period of two months and twenty-four days, that the hospital was open, 51 patients were admitted into it. All these were plague cases. There were altogether 30 deaths. Of the 30 that died of plague, 12 were adult males, 11 adult females and 7 children (under 12 years of age.) The plague mortality of the hospital was 58·8 per cent. The hospital expenses during the above period of two months and twenty-four days amounted to Rs. 2,953-5-4.

The Parsee Ward at the Mahratha hospital was continued during the year under report. It was supplied with the necessary staff of ward-boys and ayahs, and was provided with requisite furniture from the General Parsee Relief Fund. It was availed of by 22 patients, out of whom 18 were plague cases and 4 were under observation. There were altogether 12 deaths, all of which were due to plague. Out of 12 that died, 5 were males and 7 females. The total expenditure under the head of hospital charges, including the expenses of maintaining the Parsee ward at the Mahratha hospital during the sixteen months under review came to Rs. 3,700-8-10.

The semi-permanent health camp erected in 1909 on the Parsee Punchayet ground near the Seth Fardunji Sorabji Parekh Dharamsala at Chowpatti, was available for those who required its use. Two more health camps were erected, one on the ground belonging to the Parsee Punchayet, situated at the Sir Jamsetjee Road, leading to the Towers of Silence, and the other on the Improvement Trust ground opposite the semi-permanent health camp.

The total expenditure under all the heads for Plague operations during these fifteen years of the epidemic came to about Rs. 3,04,200, out of which about Rs. 5,650, were spent during the year under report.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

According to a table prepared from the records at the Towers of Silence, during the period under review, the total deaths due to plague, were 98, representing 5·4 per cent. of the mortality. Out of the total deaths from plague, 51 were males (8 being male children under 12 years of age and 43 adults), and 47 females (5 being female children under 12 years of age and 42 adults).

Out of the total number of 98 plague deaths, 4 were of persons inoculated and 94 were of those uninoculated.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

Progress of the Merchants' Cup Tournament.

During the week-end another round in the Merchants' Golf Cup competition was played at Barrackpore, the following being the scores made:—

Kilburn and Co.—C. Aldersmith, 84; P. Parrot, 89; W. D. Steven, 97; W. Govan, 97; H. T. Thomson, 97; C. J. Elton, 102; total, 566.

Duncan Bros. & Co.—J. C. M'Andrew, 87; J. A. Brown, 95; T. B. Fairlie, 97; S. P. Young, 101; R. M. Jamieson, 106; J. Douglas, 118; total 604.

Birkmyre Bros.—A. Crawford, 82; J. B. Dodds, 85; A. Birkmyre 86; W. A. Gray, 95; J. Crawford, 98; R. C. Law, (to play). total 446.

Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.—W. E. Duff Fyfe, 91; E. H. Horncastle 95; J. R. Coulthard, 101; D. S. Shallow, 111; A. McCall, 112; A. L. Clarke (to play). total 510.

Messrs. Moran & Co.—A. Lawson, 90; W. Hilderton, 87; H. A. Smythe, 101; G. S. Alexander, 97; M. G. Panton, 86; G. Watson 96; total, 559.

Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co.—R. M. H. Savage. 97; F. C. Fyffe, 97; R. N. Fraser, 93; F. E. Waite, 101; H. F. Bateman, 98; C. E. Beaman, 88; total 574.

The competition now stands as follows:—Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., 533; Birkmyre Bros. (five men), 446; James Finlay and Co., 545; Moran and Co., 559; Kilburn and Co., 566; Shaw, Wallace and Co., 574; Martin and Co., 600; Duncan Bros. and Co., 604; Mackenzie, Lyall's (five men), 510; Mercantile Bank of India, 646.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Singles Handicap.

The following were the results in the last two ties of the 4th round of the Handicap Singles:—

Nicholson (—15·3) beat Sanderson (—15·3) 6—5, 5—6, 6—4.

Kebblewhite (—15) beat Kahms (—15·1) 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

HOCKEY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, May 8.

This evening, before a large gathering, which included H. E. Sir George and Lady Clarke, the semi-finals of the Mahableshwar Polo Tournament for H. H. the Aga Khan's Cup were played.

During the evening the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, was "At Home."

There were two games. In the first the 127th Q. M. O. Baluch Light Infantry (Mr. F. G. B. Witheral (1), Captain J. H. McCudden, (2) Mr. H. J. O'Niel (3), and Mr. Harvey Kelly (back)) met the Government House team: (Mr. A. H. M. Wilson (1), Major J. G. Greig (2), Captain V. A. Coaker (3), and the Bala Sahib of Dadr (back)). Soon after the start it was apparent that the Government House combination had the measure of their opponents, though the losers played pluckily to the end. But they were, at no time, able to hold their opponents in check and in spite of some very determined efforts on the part of Harvey, Kelly, and McCudden to score, the superior combination of the Government House side told in their favour. Greig and Wilson played a dashing game for Government House, while Coaker and the Bala Sahib were always safe and reliable. The Government House continued to pile up points and won by 11 goals to nil.

The second game was between the 26th K. G. O. Light Cavalry (Major M. H. Henderson (1), Capt. H. C. Chaytor (2), Mr. A. Collum, (3), and Mr. T. Bailward (back)) beat Jamkhandi (Shripati Shedbal (1), Risaldar Waman Rao (2), Naik Hanmanta (3), and Risaldar Gulam Hoosain (back). This was a well contested game throughout and towards the end Jamkhandi held their own though the 26th always prevented them from becoming dangerous.

From a throw in Jamkhandi rushed the ball to the Cavalry flags and their first hit a goal, but Chayter equalised almost immediately after and getting another opening at the opposite end the same player put his side a goal ahead. In the next chukker the Cavalry added two more goals to one of Jamkhandi's and in the third the 26th brought the score to 5 goals. The last two chukkers were blank though play was very fast and ranged from end to end, the 26th Cavalry winning by 5 goals to 2.

The final will be played off on Friday the 10th instant.

AHMEDABAD RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions paid up to the 30th ultimo:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 35,712-3-8; Diwan Jethmal Sujansing-Sukker Rs. 100; Hormasji Manekshah, Ahmedabad, Rs. 25; Manilal Harilal Post Sendra-Station-Bar Rs. 5; collection through Dr. Miss Dhanbai H. Wadia, Ahmedabad as follows:—Rs. 1,142; collection of mill hands and cotton merchants, Jalgaon through Mr. S. D. Dastoor Rs. 135; Mr. Minocherji Jamshedji Patell, Hongkong, Mr. Nosherwan B. Karanjia, Kanton each Rs. 125; in memoriam

MEN AND MATTERS.

Robert Louis Stevenson had views on the Home Rule question, which he once expressed enigmatically and profanely to Mr. Sidney Colvin thus:—

"Damn the political situation.
"Ditto you.
"Ditto me.
"And
"Ditto Gladstone.

"I am a kind of dam Home Ruler, worse luck to it. I would support almost anything but that Bill. How am I to vote? Great Cæsar's ghost!"

Stevenson in his enthusiasm offered himself for election as member of a club formed to defend "the Union." He lost his notice of election and request for a subscription, together with the name of the official to whom the sum was payable. By that time Stevenson had forgotton the name of the club! He had an idea that the name of the secretary was "Lord Warmingpan," but in his difficulty he wrote to his friend Mr. Charles Baxter: "Mebbe the Club was ca'd 'The Union,' but I would nae like to sweir. Do ye no think Henly or Pollock or some o' they London fellies micht mebbe find out for me? and just what the soom was? and that you would aiblins pay for me? for I thocht I was sae dam patriotic jinin', and it would be a kind o' a come-down to be turned out again. Mebbe Lang would ken, or mebbe Rider Haggyard; they're kind o' Union folks."

Mr. Weigall, in his "Blackwood" article on Napoleon's campaign in Egypt, tells us that Napoleon, was in favour of poisoning his own wounded to get them out of the way. But these things are among the little amenities of war. In a recently published book on Napoleon's Russian campaign, by M. Chuquet, we are told how the Russians, when they abandoned Smolensk, burnt fifteen thousand of their sick and wounded. That was just a hundred years ago, but even in the Crimean War, Sir John Astley records how at Sebastopol, before its abandonment, the Russians put their wounded in a heap and blew them up with gunpowder. And in our own day Rojdestvensky's wounded sailors were thrown into the sea. Napoleon declared that he could witness the most terrible sufferings unmoved, and M. Chuquet has unearthed several horrors that were not recorded in the terrible book by M. de Segur.

Mr. Alexander Welin, of the Welin Davit and Engineering Company, the inventor of the davits which were used on the "Titanic," has been invited to go to America to advise the authorities there on life-saving appliances. Among his suggestions is likely to be one which he made in a paper read to the Institution of Naval Architects a short time ago. He believes that it is becoming increasingly difficult to house more lifeboats on the top deck of modern liners, partly owing to requirements of space and partly because the great height of the ship makes safe launching difficult. Indeed, during the past few days one has heard it said that it would be useless at times to carry lifeboats at all, as it would be impossible to lower them—in a sea heavy enough to cause a wreck—down the tremendously tall side of the ship. This objection Mr. Welin would meet by shifting the whole installation of boats and davits to a specially constructed lower deck, much nearer the waterline. By such an arrangement, he argues, the lowering of the boats would take far less time on account of the greatly reduced length of the falls and the risk of smashing the boats against the ship's side would be minimised. The boats would be placed where the concentration of human life would be greatest, and it would be easier to get the people away than it is now when many staircases have to be climbed by a frenzied crowd. There is also the danger of interfering with the stability of these high ships if the top deck is further weighted with the far more elaborate lifeboat installation which the disaster will doubtless bring about.

An American paper gives an interesting account of the situation in Mexico and of the new revolutionary leader. It seems that Zapata, who was one of the men who acted with Madero against Diaz, is an outlaw of no great education and with very little knowledge of the science of war, but a man of considerable natural force and shrewdness. He has been materially assisted by the defection of Orozco, the trusted lieutenant of Madero, in the capture of Ciuda Juarez last year. Orozco has a following in the north, and it was his capture of the city of Chihuahua and the loot that it brought him that gave the counter-revolution against Madero a more dangerous turn. The new regime had failed to bring in the much-trumpeted millennium, and these leaders have therefore been able to win over the discontented. The revolutionary soldiers are said to have received support from the Diaz party in Paris. Whether this be true or not, the writer of this article, who appears to be well informed, declares that the chances of the counter-revolution seem almost hopeless.

The death of Viscount Gage adds to the number of peers who are minors, for his only son is not yet seventeen. The Gages have been seated at West Fyrle near Lewes, where the Viscount died since the fifteenth century. Lord Gage was lord of the manor and owner of the whole parish with the exception of a few acres and cottage property. Perhaps the name is familiar to most people in the word green-gage, which is said to have been so named after Sir William Gage, head of a branch of the family which had succeeded to Hengrave Hall, the fine Tudor mansion near Bury St. Edmunds. But most people know the name of General Thomas Gage, who was Commander of the British Forces at the outbreak of the American War of Independence, and during whose command the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought.

A correspondent writes to the "Westminster Gazette":—Much has been said within the past few days of Mr. Stead's journalistic activities. It was my privilege to work with him in another field—in the Peace Crusade which he inaugurated after the Czar's Rescript. For three months that was maintained throughout the country, and during that time Mr. Stead lived twenty-four hours of every day. His energy was inexhaustible. One hour he was at the offices of the Crusade, and the next he was off, with one or two secretaries, to some distant part of the provinces to address towns' meetings, raise subscriptions, or inspire local committees. He ran a paper at his own expense. He contributed weekly letters which went to a huge number of provincial papers. He was a very volcano of energy on the committees, of which there were some half-dozen. He was in and out, dictating letters and circulars, suggesting new developments of the Crusade, inspiring the lukewarm, and burning with an enthusiasm which made even the zealots seem cold. Most of his sleep must have been taken on railway journeys. Never before, perhaps, were such diverse elements represented in a movement of this kind. Mr. Stead dragged them in neck and crop by personal power, and kept them there by the impressive energy with which he exhorted and worked. It was magnificent while it lasted, but in a few months there came the South African war, which buried memories of the "War Against War," as Mr. Stead had called it, with picturesque imagination. One other memory I have of Mr. Stead, although it belongs to an earlier date. He came in his favourite character of lay preacher to a Northern city to exhort us all to the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven here on earth. As I remember it this was to be done by a combination of all the good forces in the control of the municipal activities of the town, which was not badly governed as these things go. Mr. Stead stamped the platform, as was his wont when he was speaking, and lectured us all persuasively, but little came of his mission. He had not made sufficient allowance for the political, religious, and social differences which divided us, or for the fact that we were poor human beings. But it was not Mr. Stead's way to allow for the ordinary human considerations when in full tilt of a favourite idea.

Sir Frederick Mirrieless, K. C. M. G., who ceased recently to be the head of the Union Castle Line as a separate company, is a son-in-law of the late Sir Donald Currie, whose commercial foresight, coupled with that of the late Sir Francis Evans, K. C. M. G., established and maintained the joint lines that have done so much for South Africa. Sir Frederick has, as co-partners, two other sons-in-law of Sir Donald, Mr. Molteno, M. P., and Captain Wiseley. It is interesting to note that Mr. Chapman, perhaps the oldest manager of the company that has now become merged in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, started life over forty years ago with his old chief, Sir Donald Curie, when the latter launched upon his South African shipping career in a one-roomed office in the City, with a very limited list of small sailing vessels. In those days, the passage to the Cape took anything from sixty to ninety days, as against fifteen now specified by the Government mail contract.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

The function of the American boy in the compelling expectation of all his relatives is to be a "limb," and a "terror," but the girl, from her earliest babyhood, is expected to be "sweet" and "cunning." So writes a lady correspondent in New York. She is given the middle of the stage and the full glare of the limelight, and the younger children sometimes find the position rather an embarrassing one. There was a small person of 5, named Deborah, a pretty little fair-haired child, just as sweet and cunning as she could be. Her mother was often seize with a sudden desire to embrace her, and, as a rule, the little thing was glad to be cuddled; but one day she was sitting on the front steps, keeping watch over her sleeping doll, when she heard her mother's call from upstairs. "All right mamma, I'll come when I aren't quite so busy," the child called back. One hot Sunday afternoon the sound of loud masculine laughter was heard from the porch. Presently came Debby's plaintive voice, "I aren't ve'y funny." This was received with a yahoo-like burst of mirth, in a lull of which the plaintive voice was heard again, this time with a quaver in it that showed that tears were not far off. "Vell! I aren't so funny as zat!" The centre of the stage brings its disquieting moments—interruptions to important occupations—an audience out of sympathy with the performer. It brings also the necessity of producing a satisfactory decorative effect. As long as the child is small, a clean pinafore and a pretty ribbon satisfy all requirements, but as the years go on more elaborate and expensive means are necessary, and there are serious disadvantages to the habit of mind that looks for pretty things to be lavishly supplied as a mere matter of course.

Very frequently the American woman, as she attains years of indiscretion, toils not, neither does she spin; it is not expected of her. Upon the shoulders of her toiling husband rests the responsibility of arraying her like the lilies of the field. An ordinary shopman's wife will go out to do her morning's marketing dressed as though she were going to pay calls in London in the afternoon. And her costume is no cheap and vulgar imitation; it is excellent in material and making, complete in every detail, fresh gloves and veil, pretty shoes and stockings, a dainty handbag, &c. About the house she wears a big pinafore over her pretty frock, for she has so many smart new clothes that she cannot have dresses for hard wear. It seems unnecessary carefully to inculcate vanity and extravagance, since these are attributes common enough in the female of the human species in every age and land. While she is a child the American girl often deserts the centre of the stage, plays with the boys, and enjoys herself without any thought of effect. This is the easier as the boys do not play games of skill anything like so assiduously as English boys do. Neither cricket nor football is seen in parks or streets, not even the national baseball that fills the newspapers with pictures and comments. The child is father to the man—initiative, resourcefulness, imagination are more highly prized than a law-abiding determination to do the best for one's own side and to play fair. One result is that there seems to be marvellously little quarrelling among American children. I never heard those words, so familiar in England: "It's not fair." "It's a shame." "I shan't play." A little extra canning is well looked upon even by those who are over-reached, and accepted without clamour.

Miss Mabel Levin, B. A., writing from Elmstead Manor, Chislehurst, to the "Standard," says:—At this time, when hospitals are in need of funds, may I put forward a scheme which would, besides benefiting hospitals financially, fulfil a want long-felt by those women of the middle classes who are in the habit of nursing their own friends and relations personally. The scheme is that hospitals should receive paying pupils, who would differ from paying probationers in the following respects:—

(1) The object of the instruction would be to give elementary teaching for use at home, not in any sense to train for professional purposes.

(2) The pupils should be received for short periods of time—one month or longer if desired.

(3) They should work according to a short but quite definite syllabus, which should be progressive for each month they stayed.

(4) They should be taught, not merely left to acquire knowledge, the staff being responsible that the pupils received practical instruction in each subject of the syllabus.

(5) The whole of the pupil's time while in the wards should be occupied with duties connected with the patient as a patient, and not at all with dusting, sweeping, or scrubbing, which can be practised, if desired, in any household, even when all the members are in perfect health.

This arrangement would economise time, and would enable the pupil either to work through a longer syllabus or to have shorter hours on duty, according to the physical strength of the pupil. I may add that I was nursed through a very serious illness by my sister, who had had three months' training as paying probationer, but whose knowledge of nursing was acquired during the first month of that time.

Among its elders, the American child often is wearisomely exacting and selfish, but not among its equals. With English children it is often quite the other way. A certain small boy named Robert had a very rich and indulgent father, and played daily with boys much poorer than himself. Robert's roller-skates were far less often fixed to his own feet than to those of some friend of the same size. Robert's little wagon was the police motor-car in convict games, or the pioneers' wagon in Indian games. Robert provided sweets and apples for the group, and, if the supplies would not go round, he went without. I was told as usual, that Robert was a "regular limb," and very likely his father was astonished, at the rapidity with which supplies of sweets disappeared; but the children were used to seeing me bobbling slowly up and down with my walking-stick, close beside them, and they carried on their games as usual, so I saw things from their side. The other boys took their share of everything quite as a matter of course, the girls accepted the most and best as though they were conferring a favour, not at all with the humble gratitude of the English girl allowed to play with the boys and to share their sweetmeats. Women seems to have the upper hand in America, as far as one can see, ambulando; but the English and American races are fundamentally one—the likenesses are far greater than the differences. I was amused once to hear a youth asking a little girl in a perambulator if she would be his little wife when she grew up, and I thought the child's grave assent was very characteristic; but then I remembered that when I was first engaged I sent a bear full of excellent chocolate to a young person of four to buy out her interest in my future husband, to whom she had long been betrothed. Wealthy people in all countries are tempted to give children pleasures, possessions, and amusements that would be better withheld for some years. Robert's expensive bicycle, ridden for him customarily by an older friend, would have given him very little pleasure, even if he had been allowed to try to use it. There are pleasures appropriate to every age, and if the right time is missed it never comes again. American people being, as a rule, richer than English, have more temptation to spend money unwisely, and their children get even less practice than ours in the wholesome habit of going without. Parents naturally long to have the love of their offspring, and do not always consider closely enough their means for gaining it. A child needs very little apparatus for play—liberty and a congenial companion offer the best chance of happiness, and the care of elaborate toys is a real drawback to having a good time.

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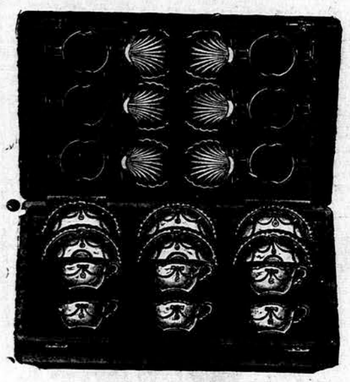
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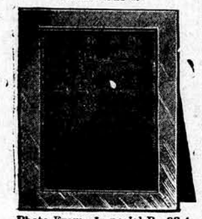
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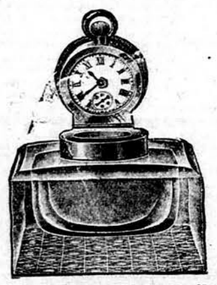
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